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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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New Orchestra
4.30 and 7.30

No. 18,890. 號十五百八千八第 日七十月九年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1918. 一拜禮 號一十二月十年七國民華中 PAGES, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
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LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 10.00	" 15 "
10.00	to 11.00	" 20 "
11.00	to 12.00 noon	" 30 "
12.00 noon	to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 "
1.15	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 3.15	" 10 "
3.15	to 4.00	" 15 "
4.00	to 4.30	" 15 "
4.30	to 5.00	" 15 "
5.00	to 6.00	" 10 "
6.00	to 8.00	" 10 "
8.00	to 8.30 p.m.	" 10 "
8.30 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.	" 10 "
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	" 10 "
11.45 p.m.	to 12.00	" 10 "

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.00	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.30 p.m.	" 15 "
1.30 p.m.	to 5.30 p.m.	" 15 "
5.30	to 6.00	" 15 "
6.00	to 7.00	" 15 "
7.00	to 8.00	" 10 "
8.00	to 8.30 p.m.	" 10 "
8.30 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.	" 10 "
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.	" 10 "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars, not already full, running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
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tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compost. Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. 11898

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.
CANTON	7.30	8.15	11.15	12.00	1.15	2.00
Shum Shiu	7.45	8.30	11.30	12.15	1.30	2.15
Shum Chiu	8.00	8.45	11.45	12.30	1.45	2.30
Shum Shiu	8.15	9.00	12.00	12.45	2.00	2.45
Shum Chiu	8.30	9.15	12.15	13.00	2.15	3.00
Shum Shiu	8.45	9.30	12.30	13.15	2.30	3.15
Shum Chiu	9.00	9.45	12.45	13.30	2.45	3.30
Shum Shiu	9.15	10.00	1.00	13.45	3.00	3.45
Shum Chiu	9.30	10.15	1.15	14.00	3.15	3.50
Shum Shiu	9.45	10.30	1.30	14.15	3.30	4.00
Shum Chiu	10.00	10.45	1.45	14.30	3.45	4.15
Shum Shiu	10.15	11.00	2.00	14.45	4.00	4.30
Shum Chiu	10.30	11.15	2.15	15.00	4.15	4.45
Shum Shiu	10.45	11.30	2.30	15.15	4.30	5.00
Shum Chiu	11.00	11.45	2.45	15.30	4.45	5.15

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.
Shum Chiu	7.30	8.15	11.15	12.00	1.15	2.00
Shum Shiu	7.45	8.30	11.30	12.15	1.30	2.15
Shum Chiu	8.00	8.45	11.45	12.30	1.45	2.30
Shum Shiu	8.15	9.00	12.00	12.45	2.00	2.45
Shum Chiu	8.30	9.15	12.15	13.00	2.15	3.00
Shum Shiu	8.45	9.30	12.30	13.15	2.30	3.15
Shum Chiu	9.00	9.45	12.45	13.30	2.45	3.30
Shum Shiu	9.15	10.00	1.00	13.45	3.00	3.45
Shum Chiu	9.30	10.15	1.15	14.00	3.15	3.50
Shum Shiu	9.45	10.30	1.30	14.15	3.30	4.00
Shum Chiu	10.00	10.45	1.45	14.30	3.45	4.15
Shum Shiu	10.15	11.00	2.00	14.45	4.00	4.30
Shum Chiu	10.30	11.15	2.15	15.00	4.15	4.45
Shum Shiu	10.45	11.30	2.30	15.15	4.30	5.00
Shum Chiu	11.00	11.45	2.45	15.30	4.45	5.15

* Will stop at Taiipo and Shum Shiu for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanning dep.	8.00	8.30	2.50	Shatauk dep.	7.10	10.15
Shatauk arr.	8.05	8.35	2.55	Fanning arr.	8.05	11.10

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Docks No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
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OF

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A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON

THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows—

Centre Block, Dress Circle	...	...	\$10.
Remaining	...	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	...	\$5.
Pit and Gallery	...	...	\$2.

and for the SECOND NIGHT—

Dress Circle	...	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	...	\$4.
Pit and Gallery	...	...	\$2.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-prices on Second Night.

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on Tuesday, October 22nd, at 9 a.m.

JUST A MOMENT

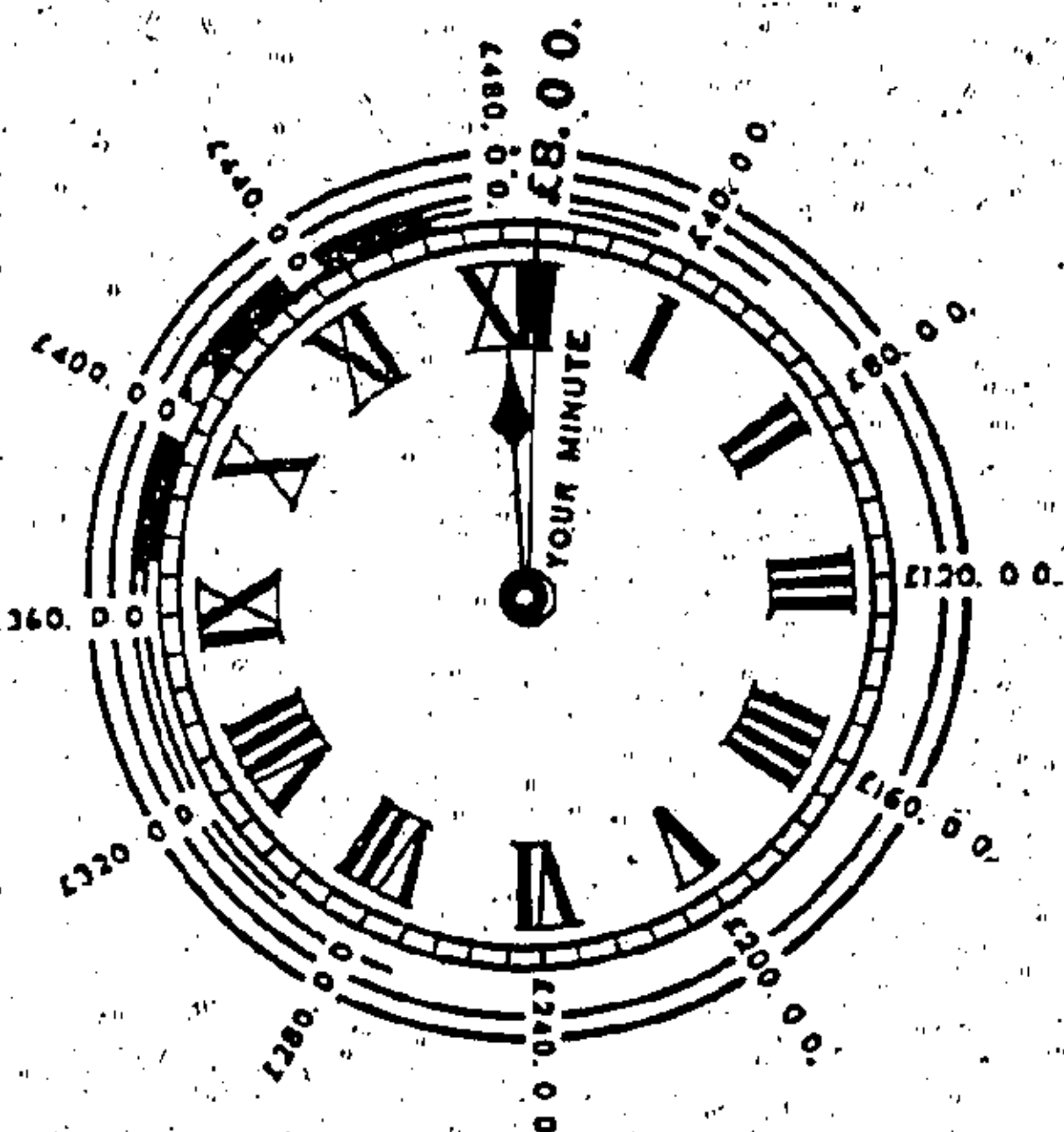
Every minute costs the RED CROSS £3.0 0 and to meet this enormous expenditure a special appeal is made all over the world on

"OUR DAY."

You can be responsible for the whole of the Red Cross expenditure for one minute or half a minute.

DON'T FORGET

there are 525,600 minutes in a year—make yourself responsible for one of them.



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THE ILL-FATED YOUNG TSAREVITCH.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

[BY DR. E. J. DILLON.]

I have a very vivid recollection of little Alexis at Reval during the historic meeting between Edward VII. and Nicholas II. One day I was walking in the midst of the members of the Imperial family, who were wending their way towards some stone stairs that led down to the water, where the Tsar's pinnace was waiting to take them to his yacht. The children, who were simply clad, and whose manners were natural and pleasing, might have been taken for the members of an English country family. I was walking just behind the Heir Apparent, when all at once he stopped short before reaching the stairs, and, going to the very edge of the sea wall, he looked down at the pinnace, which was some five or six feet beneath him, and made ready to jump into it from where he stood, when his father, overtaking him in the nick of time, caught him by the shoulder, and half-angrily, half-beseechingly, asked him how he could be so foolish as to think of taking such a leap. The monarch still expostulating, the pair descended the stairs hard by, from the last step of which the forward child again tried to spring in lieu of stopping. For a brief spell little Alexis's life was a symphony of sound and colour, his transient wishes were divined and gratified before they could be expressed, for the Imperial palace, unlike the homes of most children, lacked a will of its own, fixed and unending, to meet and thwart the unreasoning whims of its babyish inmate. In Nicholas's household the children were allowed a much greater degree of freedom than is usual in ordinary families. Correction was eliminated from the educational methods, except by word of mouth, and then it had to consist mainly of suasion and gentle exhortation. His parents were constantly with him; they literally existed for him, made themselves his assistant nurses and menials, and when stern circumstance compelled them to separate themselves from him momentarily, he remained still uppermost in their thoughts, and their thoughts shaped themselves on their lips almost automatically at unseasonable times. It was thus that the happy father, still the absolute master of 170,000,000 people and ruler of one-sixth of the globe, dropped strangely irrelevant remarks about the great weight of the baby boy in the middle of a conversation with Admiral Rodzestvensky, who was then setting out to oversee destiny in the remote Pacific. During the most terrible crisis through which the Tsardom had ever yet passed, the monarch to whom the majority of human kind still looked up with hope and his own subjects with awe was wont to steal away from affairs of State and spend hours in the nursery, lovingly superintending the bathing or the toilet of his boy, or dandling him fondly in his arms.

CHILDISH TRAITS.

Hardly ever did pain untune the melodious voice or contravention harden the moral fibre of this little prince. He was patiently waited on by crowned heads and ostentatiously honoured by the tunic soldiers standing sentry at the doors. The military salutes of these were a source of intense delight to the child, whose innocent vanity they fostered. Discovering that his mere passing out or in at the palace portals suited to make the great guardsmen there go through all the movements of a military salute, he was wont to yield frequently to the temptation, would cunningly contrive to slip away from his attendants, and then, straightening his little body, raising his head, and aping the carriage and gait of veteran generals, he would cast a sweet-stern glance at the soldiers, walk past with a graceful attempt at staidness, and then return, waiting eagerly the while for the expected effect. The little Prince continued his amusement so long that the Emperor at last gave an order to the guardsmen that the boy when unattended was to be allowed to pass without military recognition. This was one of Alexis's greatest griefs during the first and happy period of his brief existence. Later on he derived vast pleasure from giving orders to soldiers about the palace, feeling that he, too, could in that way press some of the levers that moved huge organisms.

Affection for his father and mother, spontaneous and tender, was tempered with an unmistakable wilfulness, half-playful, half-rebellious, which amused rather than disquieted the parents, who contemplated with joy the gradual building up of his soul abode. As might be anticipated of one reared and taught in the mystical atmosphere of Nicholas's family, the boy yielded himself readily to religious and pseudo-religious impressions, especially during his long spell of illness, when he came into frequent contact with Rasputin, and received sarcasms of racking pain mainly from practices labelled religious.

One of the last scenes of his boyish wilfulness was enacted in the palace of Tsarskoye Selo, whither General Sir Arthur Paget carried the Marabout's baton to Alexis's father. While the General, and his adjutant, the Earl of Pembroke, were conversing with the Tsar in the hall, the little Grand Duke seized the general's hat, clapped it on the head of one of the marble statues, and laughed loud and heartily at the odd effect, so heartily that the elders desisted from their serious deliberations and involuntarily joined in. The general impression produced by the boy on these delegates was most favourable.

From his first birthday down to the fall of the dynasty Alexis was the centre of the Court and the hub of the Tsardom. The private life of his mother and, to a large extent, the home policy of his father took their respective orientation from the child's current requirements and future career. The Tsar's fervent desire was to keep him ever with her, to superintend his education, to watch over his physical health and see that no harm befell him, while the Tsar was resolved to resist every force that threatened to whittle down his prerogatives in favour of enemies of autocracy, or to diminish the extent of his empire in favour of its open adversaries. He felt it to be his duty to hand down both undiminished to his son. For the attainment of these aims the Empress religiously allied herself with Rasputin, while the Emperor chose as his political lieutenants leaders of the reactionary party like Durnovo, Schwanebach, Akimoff, and when they died their less gifted political friends. The two-fold upshot was, on the one hand, the ruinous Court scandal that centred round Rasputin, and on the other, the succession of narrow-minded Ministers who exasperated the people, sat on the political safety valve, drove agitation down to subterranean depths, aggravated the system of espionage, and undermined the very ground-work of the régime. Hostilities with Japan, even after peace negotiations had progressed at Portsmouth (U.S.A.), and only the ownership of half of the island of Sakhalin was in dispute, were about to be resumed on the ground that all the territorial possessions which Nicholas II. had received from his forebears must be handed down to Alexis intact, and therefore the island of Sakhalin, together with the rest.

The series of sordid transactions with which the names of Rasputin and the Court are associated had the well-being, physical and spiritual, of Alexis for their mainspring. No evidence has as yet been adduced for any more blame-worthy motive. The Tsar's beloved child was the human link that connected the insanely affectionate mother with the unclean being who claimed and received some of the traditional privileges of sainthood. In Rasputin's amazing career as a prophet luck played a part as large as cunning, and several of his guesses at the future were literally fulfilled by events. In this respect he was more favoured than Father John of Cronstadt, who in my hearing at Yalta, in the Crimea, publicly foretold the recovery of Alexander III., and then blamed his hearers' lack of faith for the monarch's death, which came to pass about ten days later. Rasputin actually ventured to contradict the deliberate judgment of the world and to promise what he had declared impossible. And the Tsar, who with unreasoning submissiveness put implicit trust in his words and carried out his instructions with scrupulous exactitude, saw his faith rewarded and his assurances come true.

LONG ILLNESS.

Alexis, whose buoyancy and love of violent exercise were out of all proportion to his physical powers as limited by a strange malady, jumped from a height one day in order to vie with some sailors who were amusing themselves in that way, and the shock caused the blood to burst one of the overstrained vessels. The illness that followed was long and dangerous, and the boy was crippled while it lasted. He had to lie in bed for a long period and then to be carried in arms. His parents were inconsolable, for he looked as though their cherished hopes were doomed to definite disappointment. The high priests of medicine having diagnosed the cause of the symptoms prescribed a list of measures for the alleviation of its effects, the most indispensable being his removal to a milder climate, where constant medical care would be available. In Russia and at Court, they explained, there was little hope of his ever throwing off the exhausting effects of the attack. This judgment came to a death-sentence to the Tsar, for it entailed a long separation from the child whom she worshipped or else from the husband to whom she was tenderly attached, and the cruel necessity of choosing between these two alternatives plunged her into the depths of distress. It was then that Rasputin came to the lady's relief, and bade her believe in his God-given assurance that the boy need not go abroad, but would recover under her own eye and his at home. It needed a high degree of resolve, or of weakness, to turn from the men of science to the unkempt healer and seer. But Alexandra Feodorovna possessed it, believed Rasputin, and saw her faith justified. The boy regained his health to the fullest extent possible to one afflicted by that malady, and became as strong and hale as before it first revealed itself. Can it be wondered at that a soul instinct as was hers with a burning desire for the spiritually absolute and a mind steeped in medieval mysticism should look upon Rasputin as a worker of miracles? And if ever her mind was overcast with the shadow of doubt, this was promptly dispelled by further concrete proofs of his marvellous powers, which she, at any rate, could not class as natural. Her frequent headaches, for example, would vanish after a few passes, of his hand over her forehead, and the wildest brainstorms abate at his bidding. The boy, too, who was subject to bleeding of the nose, was always instantaneously relieved by the magic touch of Rasputin's hand. These established facts, and other more sensational, being bruited abroad, and spiced with falsehoods, the Tsar's gradually became a sort of Turk's head for the missiles of all political parties who were in opposition to the retrogressive Government appointed by the Tsar. By attacking Rasputin they could deal stunning blows at the Court, win approval of the people, and even set

the members of the Imperial family at loggerheads with each other, for several of the Grand Dukes, including Nikolai Nikolayevitch, were bitter enemies of the Court soothsayer on general grounds of dignity and seamliness. Thus the "prophet" gradually came to symbolise the crimes, real and imaginary, of the Court and bureaucracy, and all the drawbacks of the régime. His licentiousness, cloak-ed with "religion" and bracketed with the like practices of a numerous sect in the Tsardom, was known to the people, and was never seriously denied by Rasputin himself. Nor was it a secret that the Court furnished a number of "sisters" to his "spiritual community." But what many affected to disbelieve, although equally true, was that from these excesses the Tsaritsa herself stood far and steadfastly aloof, and that motherly love, affection for her husband, and religious madness were the points on which her ill-considered actions hinged.

THRONE RENOUNCED.

A like twist in his mental mechanism and equally trivial aims in his home and foreign policy wrecked the fortunes and the life of Alexandra Feodorovna's faithful husband, who, devoid of a trace of kinglycraft, deluded himself into the belief that he was the potent personality chosen by the Eternal to give light and leading to the bulk of human kind. It was for the babyish Alexis, half dis-qualified though he now was by his mysterious malady, that the Tsar refused, with petulant obstinacy, to make any concessions to the reasonable demands of the Russian thinking and articulate classes for political and social reform. Having, in a moment of weakness and weariness, yielded to Witte and the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolayevitch, created the Dumb and divested himself of his autocratic powers, he spent the remainder of his life in making amends for this lamentable step, as he was brought to term it, by pilfering back those prerogatives bit by bit, under various pretexts and with the help of specially selected Ministers. Death, caprice, and other causes having deprived him of the counsel and assistance of men of insight and determination, like Witte, Durnovo, Akimoff, he had recourse to the dregs of the political world, whose folly drove all Russia into the opposition camp and isolated the Tsar and his courtiers. Over and over again the danger was pointed to him, but no warnings moved him, no symptoms alarmed him.

Only after having been forced to renounce the throne in favour of his darling son would he seem to have partly realised what this tremendous change involved. He then foresaw the painful separation between himself and the beings with whom he had lived so long in union and love, and he may have recalled to mind the tears and prayers of the little Persian prince who, compelled by Russia and Britain a few years before to ascend the throne in lieu of his father whom they banished, refused to accept the crown, asked to be allowed to go into exile with his parents, and yielded only to force. On reflection Nicholas II. renounced the throne of Russia not only for himself, but also for his son—an act which, eminent lawyers hold, exceeded his powers. But the separation came notwithstanding, and in a form more painful than the Tsar had imagined. The boy was wrested from his father and mother, humiliated and maltreated wantonly and atrociously, as is the manner of the Bolsheviks, who in countless other cases tortured their victims to death with every refinement of cruelty.

MYSTERY OF THE END.

"The Grand Duke Alexis succumbed to exposure," runs the official announcement they made. The imagination refuses to conjure up a realistic picture of the boy's end. Why exposure? Was he not in the safe keeping of men who had it in their power to requisition houses, monasteries, manors, and palaces, as well as food of all kinds, for their prisoners and themselves? To keep the delicate child from hardships was for them an easy task; but to refrain from inflicting indignity and physical pain upon a helpless being who had once been on a high pinnacle proved more than their gross natures could accomplish. It is humiliating to reflect that it was resorted to in the twentieth century by people who "abolished" capital punishment, massacred their countrymen by the thousand, and now claim to be treated as the founders of a millennium of peace and humanity and general prosperity.

In this horrible way the son and heir, once fervently desired before his birth, so tenderly cared for in his family, and so anxiously considered in home and foreign politics, the preservation of whose inheritance was the alpha and omega of the Government's policy, was undone by dint of the very efforts put forth to uphold his rights and prerogatives. Yesterday 170,000,000 human beings were ready to do his bidding. To-day it is hard, perhaps impossible, to

Find the inheritance of this poor child.

His little kingdom of a forced grave. And nothing can give us a truer measure of the degree to which the war has dulled our sensibility than the commonplace ejaculations with which the news of the death of Tsar and Tsarevitch, whose long agony made such piteous appeal to kindred and friends, was impressively commented upon in England even by persons whose heartiest sympathies would naturally in ordinary times have gone out to them both.—Daily Telegraph.

PARASITES ABROAD.

THE DOOM OF THE GERMAN BARON.

A correspondent writes to the—England has long been the haven of refuge for the shipwrecked of all nations; in the years before the war she had become the happy hunting ground of the parasites. The war has exposed no social ulcer more malignant than the rampant petting and spoiling of the titular German nobility in English-speaking countries in the days of peace. Has not the German Crown Prince before and even since the war boasted of his many friends in England and of his conviction that they would still be his after all was over?

"He is my Prince!" was the jealous boast some years ago of the wife of a member of our diplomatic service, who had made the acquaintance of a German princely nonentity in Switzerland. The extent to which we pampered German counts, barons, and princes can only be realized after special study. To be appointed to the German Embassy in London was the beginning and end of an ambition, openly encouraged by the Emperor, that of marrying an English woman with money. There was a notorious case in which a German baron gained the affections of a rich London tradesman's daughter; the girl's father was ostentatiously received by the Emperor. An unofficial cohort of young "Assessors" and "Referendars," "nobles" and truculent corps students would spend their holiday in London bringing a sheaf of family introductions with the same object in view. Even Rhodes's generous provision for German scholars, the nomination of whom he left to the German Emperor, who selected the candidates from the same aggressive class of students, was also a sinister influence.

The social possibilities offered by our easy-going acceptance of German titles at their face value encouraged their holders to make regular parties, on our shores. The young German baron who had got into trouble at the university or over his examination for the Army would come to England and take to hunting in Devonshire, marry an English girl, and play quite a social game among the unsophisticated. The German count, only by rare exception a wealthy man, would transfer his Penates to Leicester-shire, together with horses, dogs, and stable boys. Elsewhere, another would become master of bounds, a patron of charity, and M.P. for a slum constituency.

A SERIOUS BLUNDER.

Yet while good-natured hostesses in England were entertaining the counts and the barons and encouraging their matrimonial advances to their daughters, sometimes without due inquiry into their antecedents, in New York, a well-to-do restaurant-keeper was specializing in German ex-officio barons to recruit his staff of waiters, and a wastrel member of a Pomeranian Junker family was washing dishes in an American hotel, not having yet become a full-fledged waiter.

Frankly, we misunderstood the status of this petty nobility. We paid deference to the baron, not only from inherent snobbery, but from a misconception of the position of the titular nobility in Germany itself, when, divorced from military or other official status, albeit the German Emperor, by his proclamation of surface values, has done his best to obscure this fundamental fact. Years ago Paul de Lagarde, a keen observer of politics and society, declared that, barring the reigning princely families, the nobility, as such, counted for very little in German life, and that little only in a social sense; in higher domains not at all. Nietzsche is even more explicit in saying that the German nobility is entirely absent from the records of German civilisation. A hundred years ago Freiherr von Stein seriously proposed to abolish the small titular nobility root and branch, as a caste unsuited to the spirit of the times.

Some time ago a distinguished English officer complained that it was hard that the only German of "high rank" among the interned (an impecunious baron, who was living on his rich English wife's money) was a great admirer of England, with sentiments above suspicion. But a man of that type, without occupation or official position, and not a landed proprietor, cannot be said to hold high rank in his own country. Outside the chances of the matrimonial market no lucrative profession is open to the German baron at home; at most he can become an insurance tout, or something in a racing stable. The more sharp-witted of them have long perceived the tendency of the times, and are little inclined to be overtaken by the deluge which they feel to be inevitable. A young prince has been known to attend a commercial academy in Cologne in order to qualify as a bank clerk. So uncompromising are the demands of efficiency, even where high rank is concerned, that semi-royal rank has been insufficient to secure an appointment of simple lieutenant in the German Navy.

The German Americanized Press was keenly alive to the exploitation of our social softness. One enterprising German newspaper had a neurotic degenerate and a convicted murderer as its regular correspondent in London for years, simply because he was a baron. His London colleagues knew all about his antecedents and pestilential activities. Yet, once at least, he was a privileged guest at a great man's table, and sat next to a peer of the realm. It is to be hoped that the war will put an end to all such foreign parasitism. If any class of men in the whole world has reason to curse the war and its Imperial instigator it is the German parasite nobility, which enjoyed such a heyday in social London, Washington, and New York.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN THE FAR EAST

CRITICISM ON THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

Mr. Joseph H. Longford has addressed the following letter to the *Morning Post*—

In the debate in the House of Commons on the Ministry of Information Mr. Leif Jones, in referring to the personnel which Lord Beaverbrook has gathered around him stated that: "Mr. Cunliffe Owen, a gentleman who is interested in tobacco, a director of thirty-six companies, all tentacles of a great tobacco trust of which he is vice-chairman, had been placed in charge of propaganda throughout Asia and the Far East, including China and Japan." I may claim to know something of the Far East, and I have never, till now, heard Mr. Cunliffe Owen's name connected with it, either directly or indirectly, even in the most remote fashion. He may be an expert in the tobacco trade, but that is a qualification which will not commend him to either the Government or people of either China or Japan. May I be permitted to quote two unfortunate concrete examples of the results of his ignorance?

A Japanese Red Cross Mission, has lately visited us. The chief of its distinguished personnel is a nobleman, who is not only of the highest rank in the Peerage but the surviving head of the great historic family whose heads ruled Japan for 250 years as de facto Sovereigns, with whom we and all Western Powers made our first treaties, as "His Majesty the Emperor," as the acknowledged equal of our own Queen. The family has an immense following in Japan of high social degree. The Red Cross Society has a membership of over 14 millions, all people of good standing and substance. The influence of both family and society extends wide and far. Never was there a more tempting opportunity for effective propaganda. And yet the Mission was allowed to pass through London unnoticed except by the British kindred society.

The second example is that of an illustrated paper called *Truth*, which has been translated into the vernacular language and circulated broadcast in the Far East by the Ministry at the expense of the country. In reference to this, Mr. McCurdy, the spokesman of the Ministry in the House of Commons, said, presumably upon the authority of the expert adviser: "I may tell hon. members that, according to my information, our Minister at Peking has attributed the action of China in making her decision to come on the side of the Allies entirely to the good effect which was produced by this branch of our propaganda."

It is impossible to believe that Sir Newell Jordan can have committed himself to this proposition, or that he can ever have suggested that a Government so acute as that of China was influenced in the smallest degree in taking a decision affecting the whole future of their Republic by an illustrated paper flung at them much as a trade circular, and of almost equal intellectual calibre. Does Mr. McCurdy imagine that the Chinese statesmen are children? Their decision was taken, after the most mature deliberation, under the guiding influence of the diplomacy of the United States and Japan. The whole story is fully and clearly told in "Nos Allies d'Extrême Orient" by M. Gérard, former Ambassador of France in both China and Japan. It is a small and interesting volume, and if Mr. McCurdy and the Minister will refer to it they will fail to find a single mention of their paper, but will find ample material to save them from the repetition of a blunder which must render them ridiculous in the eyes of the very clever and intelligent people whom they wish to influence.

Finally, I suggest to them that there are at least ten retired members of his Majesty's Consular Service, each of whom has served for over 20 years in Japan or China, who know everything about either country and its people that a European can know, several of whom are of not inconsiderable literary distinction, who are all in England, and most of whom are within telephone call of the Ministry of Information! Not one of them has, I believe, been even consulted, though their qualifications as permanent advisers might possibly be of greater advantage to the nation in this sphere than those of an expert in the tobacco trade.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DEFENCE.

To the above letter Lord Beaverbrook, the head of the Ministry of Information, has sent the following rejoinder:—

Professor Longford writes to the *Morning Post* to criticise the Ministry of Information for employing Mr. Cunliffe Owen, of whom he says he has never heard. He suggests that there are at least ten retired members of his Majesty's Consular Service from the East who might be employed instead, but as not Professor Longford is an ex-Consul from the East, I am aware of this because he brought his qualifications prominently to my notice some time before he wrote to the *Morning Post*.

When the Ministry was formed I found the Eastern Section under Mr. Long, a journalist of fifteen years' experience in the East, who has been editor of the *Hongkong Times* and for two and a half years correspondent of the *Times* in Northern India, and who speaks many Oriental languages. The section was advised by Dr. Giles, and Dr. Lionel Barnett, of the Oriental Department of the British Museum, by Professor Parker, of Manchester University, and Sir

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GENERAL FOCH ON THE 'PHONE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE KEEPING IN TOUCH.

[By CHARLES T. KINO.]

"Get General Foch on the 'phone.' The speaker is a brisk, businesslike man. His grey hair sticks up all over his head, reminding you of a certain M.P. of whom Gladstone used to say: 'You know—that man who looks as though he had been dragged through a hedge.'"

When Mr. Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, appears in the House or on the platform he is as well-brushed and spruce a man as any one else. But when he is hard at work in No. 10, Downingstreet, he is too busy to trouble about brushes and combs. So he strides to the 'phone.

"Who's speaking? Ah, yes—oui, parfaitement, le Général Foch. Holding the receiver, Mr. Lloyd George says: 'Anything I can do? All right! I shall be in Paris on the 22nd. Yes, Sonnino's coming along, and Viviani, and Balfour. We'll have a meeting of the Supreme Council of the Allies on the 22nd. All right, I'll come over to-night. Ca marche! N'est-ce pas? Oui, parfaitement—d'accord. Yes, I'll be there in good time in the morning.'"

Perhaps it is Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

"That you, Haig? Yes. How are things? What about so-and-so. Ah! Excellent! Excellent! Oh, well, can you run over and have a talk? What? Yes, I'll be here this evening. Very good—seven o'clock."

At seven—or whatever time is appointed—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is in London, while all the world thinks he is in France. The world of London rolls on a few hours, and Sir Douglas Haig is back in France.

Mr. Bonar Law has just let out in the House of Commons what every thinking Englishman in these up-to-date scientific days must have surmised—that the British Cabinet in London, and its immediate staffs, can ring up the French Command or the British General Headquarters at will.

"I can't be away three or four days on holiday," said a member of the Prime Minister's staff to me yesterday. "The war changes so quickly. One has to keep in constant touch."

Sometimes the ring on the telephone suffices for the particular arrangement in hand. At other times the British Prime Minister says: "Come over, and we'll go into it." At other times it is: "I'll be there when do you want me?"

Then the Admiralty, the War Office, the Foreign Office, are brought into swift touch, and in a day or two—sometimes in a few hours—Mr. Lloyd George and a staff of naval and military experts converge on a given spot, and shortly afterwards a destroyer is churning up the waves of the Channel, bearing statements and orders to great councils in France.

The general public cannot 'phone to France now. But the directors of the war can and do. Everything is arranged quietly, swiftly, to circumvent an enemy who is cunning and swift and who is supposed to possess a great advantage in his unity of command.

On the 'phone and in the council chamber that advantage is being gradually whittled away.—*Daily Express*.

Denison Ross, Director of the School for Oriental Studies. The whole of this organisation was retained, but I appointed Mr. Cunliffe Owen as Controller of the section.

He was the director of the biggest British enterprise in Japan until the Government acquired it. He organised and directs the biggest British enterprise in China, and all its innumerable branches and distributing agencies are at the free disposal of the Ministry for Propaganda. He has spent some time in the East and travelled there extensively. Professor Longford says he never heard of Mr. Cunliffe Owen. I always thought that the duty of a British Consul was to know something about British trade. It seems to me that this ignorance reflects rather on the knowledge of the East possessed by Professor Longford than on that possessed by Mr. Cunliffe Owen. Mr. Cunliffe Owen is indispensable in the successful discharge of his various duties. He has already made for the Government at his own expense one arduous journey abroad crowned with success. His services are of the greatest possible value to the Ministry.

I appointed him for the same reason that I appointed other business men in sections abroad. The real problem here is the control and allocation of expenditure. Nearly all money spent on propaganda does some good. But money is strictly limited. One must spend it therefore on those methods which do most good. It is the task of the Controller to make the choice between the various schemes submitted to him and to see that the method of applying it is not wasteful. For this duty a man who has spent his life organising a big business in a special area is eminently suited. It is exactly the kind of problem he has to solve every day, and on the correct solution his success largely depends. Out of the forty-seven heads of departments at the Ministry, ten are business men. The remainder are men well-known in journalism and literature. Today I am compelled to defend the business men who control expenditure. If I were deprived of their services I should be indicted to-morrow for "allowing writers with no experience of business to handle large sums of public money." I prefer to keep a just proportion in the Ministry, and to ask each of my officials to do the kind of work he understands.

THE ALIEN'S BILL.

AMENDMENTS BY THE LORDS.

When the House of Lords went into Committee on the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill.

Lord Strachan moved an amendment to Clause 1 for the purpose of altering "may" to "shall," the object being to compel the Home Secretary to revoke a certificate of naturalisation where such certificate has been obtained by fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment of material circumstances.

Lord Beresford seconded the amendment.

Viscount Sandhurst said the action of the Home Secretary was dependent upon his being satisfied that the certificate of naturalisation was obtained by false representation or fraud. The Government could not accept the amendment. The Earl of Halsbury could not understand why the decision as to whether a certificate should be revoked or not should be left to the Home Secretary when the fact had been proved that the certificate had been obtained by fraud.

The Marquis of Salisbury said public opinion was much exercised on this matter, and they were determined that justice should be done. They did not understand the legal subtleties between "may" and "shall." They wanted to see that where a man obtained a certificate of naturalisation fraudulently the naturalisation should come to an end.

On a division the amendment was carried by 36 votes to 29—a majority of 7 against the Government.

Lord Strachan also proposed to amend the provision that the Home Secretary may revoke a certificate of naturalisation for causes other than false representation or fraud, by inserting the word "shall" for "may." The amendment was agreed to.

On the motion of Viscount St. Davids an amendment was agreed to enabling the Home Secretary to revoke a certificate of naturalisation if the holder had within five years of its being granted been fined not less than £100.

Viscount Sandhurst proposed an amendment empowering the Home Secretary to revoke a certificate of naturalisation granted to a person who remains, according to the law of a State at war with his Majesty, a subject of that State. The amendment was agreed to.

THE PARLIAMENTARY VOTE.

The Earl of Jersey moved an amendment providing that no person who was the subject of a country at war with his Majesty at the time of naturalisation shall be entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for ten years after naturalisation.

The Lord Chancellor suggested that it would be a little illogical to naturalise a man and yet deprive him of the chief feature of that naturalisation. One would have thought that if a man was not fit to vote he ought not to be naturalised.

The Marquis of Salisbury deprecated the idea of naturalised Germans and Austrians claiming at the next election to vote for members of the House of Commons.

Lord Beresford asked what would become of the interned naturalised aliens when peace was declared. The people were very angry about it. A noble lord on his left said, "They don't care a damn." (Laughter.) But the people were very angry. There had been so much secrecy that it bred suspicion, and when they had suspicion they had exaggeration. He wanted to know if the people who were interned would, at the end of the war, have the power to vote.

Viscount Sandhurst said it was quite possible that a number of people might be naturalised.

Viscount St. Davids remarked that some of these people might not be de-naturalised, and presently they would have a fine procession of naturalised aliens walking out of an internment camp, asking to be allowed a day to vote on the question of peace or war. (Laughter.)

The amendment was rejected by forty-seven votes to twenty-eight.

POSITION OF PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Lord Wittenham moved an amendment to provide that, after August 31st, no naturalised alien who has been at any time the subject of a country at war with his Majesty shall be capable of being or remain a member of the Privy Council or a member of either House of Parliament.

Viscount Sandhurst offered emphatic opposition to the amendment, which he pointed out concerned Admiral the Marquis of Milford Haven and Sir E. Cassel. The Marquis of Milford Haven was honoured by his Majesty by being sworn of the Privy Council after a long, honourable, and distinguished career in the British Navy. (Cheers.) He was naturalised under the law of 1844, and again under the law of 1870, in order that the naturalisation might extend to his children. He had been for nearly fifty years in the service of the Navy, and had held the highest posts. The country was under a great obligation to him at the beginning of the war. (Hear, hear.)

The noble marquis had two sons serving in the Navy with distinction, and members of his family had fallen. When Lord Wittenham remarked that the women of the country were weeping, he would reply that they knew it well, and that the family of the noble marquis had wept too. They were asked by the noble lord not only that the insult of being withdrawn from the Privy Council should be inflicted, but that the patent of the position which the noble marquis held in their lordships' House should be torn up. As to Sir E. Cassel, he had not had the honour of serving in the public service, but for over thirty years he had been one of the most benevolent subjects of the King in every walk of life. There had been no good object that had not had

his support. His kith and kin had been in the trenches, and the female members of the family had been engaged in war work of every description. (Cheers.) He submitted that these two men should not be subjected to what he described as an insult. He would go further, and say it would be against the ideas of British justice and the traditions of their lordships' House. (Cheers.) The attacks which had been made outside their lordships' House were little short of persecution, and to such a policy as that suggested in the amendment he could not, and would not, subscribe. (Cheers.)

Viscount St. Davids said he had often expressed his opinion in their lordships' House that persons of alien origin should not be in the Privy Council, but he had only just realised that the amendment would affect the Marquis of Milford Haven. He would be perfectly prepared to support the amendment if they could insert at the end of the following words: "Nothing in this clause shall be taken as dealing with the Marquis of Milford Haven." There was suspicion outside their lordships' House, and it ought to be met. As long as people know there were naturalised Germans on the Privy Council there always would be suspicion.

RENOUNCED THE KAISER.

The Marquis of Lincolnshire said when he put a similar amendment on the paper he had no idea that any member of the Royal family would be brought into the discussion. The Marquis of Milford Haven had stood in their lordships' House and sworn to be faithful to his Majesty the King. He had also renounced his foreign titles, honours, and property, as well as the Kaiser and all his works. If he had believed that any member of the Royal family would come under this bill nothing on earth would have induced him to put down such an amendment. Everyone knew that mischievous rumours were abroad, which, if realised, would lead people to believe there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. Quite recently Sir Joseph Jones was fined £2,000 for what was called a misdemeanour, and in the very same paper in which that was recorded it was announced that a servant girl was sent to prison for giving cigarettes to German prisoners. All he asked was that everybody should be treated alike. The question before them, leaving out the Royal Family, only applied to two men, i.e., Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel. The former had taken himself off to the United States after resigning his Privy Councillorship. Although they recognised the patriotism which forced him to resign that dignity—and he believed his baronetcy as well—yet they could not too strongly condemn the brutal an insolent German manner in which he did it. The matter therefore really concerned one man. No real attack was made upon any individual. There was no doubt that, in the language of the Foreign Office, Sir E. Cassel had behaved in a very correct manner. The whole question raised by the amendment was this: Was a great principle, which never ought to have been interfered with, to be wiped out absolutely in order to make an exception for a single man, no matter how worthy, honourable and upright that man might be? They had a right to ask what were the special services and benefactions to the State that gentleman had rendered which would justify the abandonment for ever of a great principle which the bulk of the nation wished to see restored.

Earl Curzon said the career of the Marquis of Milford Haven had been one of the utmost distinction. During the half-century in which he had been both a naturalised British subject and a member of the Royal Navy of this country, he had rendered what it was not an exaggeration to describe as incomparable services to the land of his adoption. (Hear, hear.) Were they now, on the one hand, to take a step which would cast a stain on his career, or, on the other hand, by an exemption to bring about a discrimination in his case by which he would be just as much shamed. (Hear, hear.)

He would not refer to Sir Ernest Cassel's long residence in the country, nor to the terms of intimate friendship upon which he had always understood Sir Ernest Cassel was with a greatly respected and revered Sovereign of this country. But he looked to the services which Sir Ernest Cassel had been able to render on important occasions in matters of extreme urgency, involving State issues of capital importance, to successive Ministers of the country. That gentleman had been in the confidence of successive Prime Ministers, and had been honoured by successive Governments. Further, the regeneration of Egypt during the last fifteen or twenty years had been largely contributed to by his generosity and public spirit. There were few aspects of public life in which Sir Ernest Cassel had not played a large, magnanimous, generous, and patriotic part. (Cheers.)

The amendment was withdrawn.

NO NATURALISATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS FOR 10 YEARS.

The Earl of Halsbury moved an amendment the object of which was to extend to fifteen years instead of five (as provided in the bill) the period during which no certificate of naturalisation shall be issued to a subject of present enemy countries. He said there were the strong reasons for thinking that five years was much too short a period to get rid of some of the things that had been going on both since the war and before the war began.

Lord Beresford seconded the amendment.

The Lord Chancellor said five years was reasonable, and if, at the end of that time, it was necessary the period could be lengthened. Fifteen years was too long.

After further discussion, Viscount Sandhurst said he was in a position to offer to increase the period to ten years. (Hear, hear.)

This was agreed to.

The bill afterwards passed through Committee and was reported to the House.

OUR DAY



GYMKHANA

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

The Fifth and Sixth Gymkhana Meetings of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on "OUR DAY," THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1918 and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1918, commencing at 2 P.M. each day.

The charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for each day.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free

Gate money taken at these Gymkhanas will be given to the Red Cross Fund, without any deductions or expenses.

It is hoped therefore that Members of the Jockey Club, Ladies and others who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of Free Admittance will pay on these occasions, as every dollar paid for a Ticket is a direct gift to the Fund.

[2562]

"OUR DAY" GYMKHANA

AT HAPPY VALLEY.

OCTOBER 24th and 26th.

at 2 p.m.

SIDE SHOWS

THE JOY WHEEL

A sure means of renewing youth and keeping healthy.

"OUR DAY" BISLEY

Under easy conditions and for magnificent trophies.

THE CHUTE

To slide down which is guaranteed to sweep away the fundamental causes of all troubles.

THE HINDENBURG LINE

Come along and assist to break it.

THE PILL BOX

Operated from ideas received direct from the Western Front.

THE DUCK POND

The real article, no Camouflage.

TIPS FOR THE RACES

Charlie Chaplin in Easy Street, and Several Other Attractions.

[2563]

MACARONI, PASTES, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

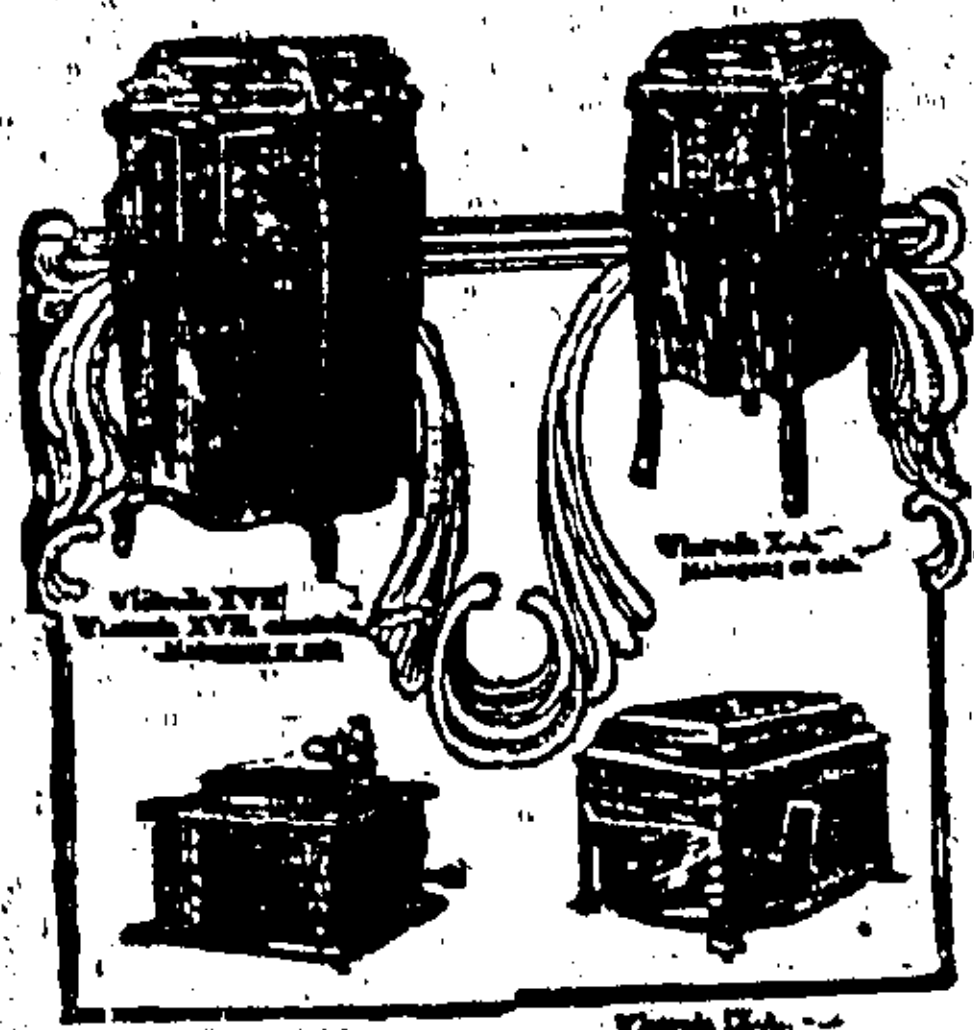
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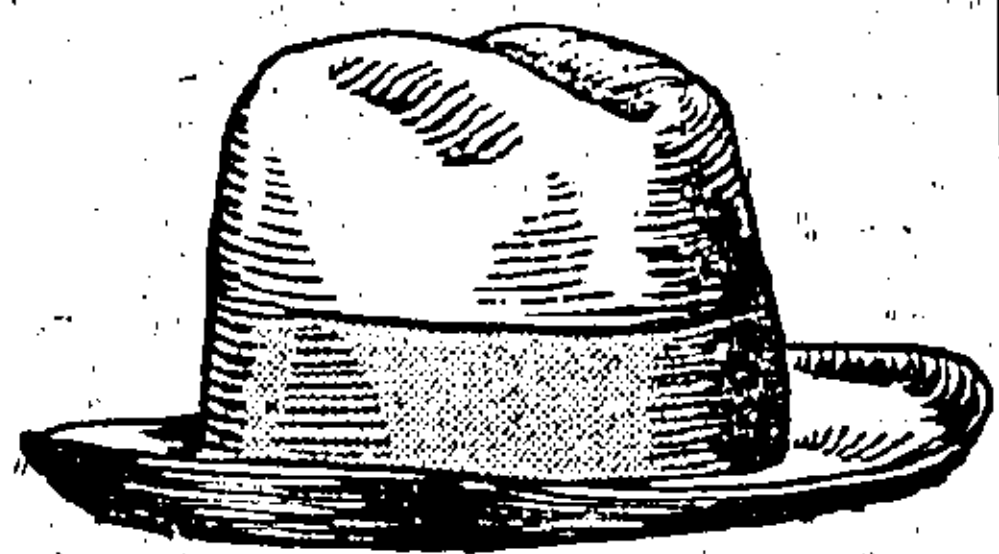
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are of marked distinction—distinction in fit and style—distinction in quality of felt—distinction in all the little niceties of workmanship that are demanded by discerning men.

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PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"OUR DAY"

(Thursday, October 24th).

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE

BOTANICAL GARDENS

GATES OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.

RESERVED SEATS \$5.00 Each

For every \$5.00 ticket sold there will be a seat provided. The number is limited so buy your tickets at once.

UNRESERVED SEATS \$2.00 Each

For a large number of seats in the Gardens but not within the reserved enclosure.

REFRESHMENTS will be very kindly provided by Messrs. WISEMAN, LTD.

Tickets now on sale at:

MOUTRIE'S ANDERSON MUSIC CO.
and ROBINSON PIANO CO.

INSTALLATION OF CHINA'S SECOND PRESIDENT

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 10th.

It passes comprehension that a President of a great Republic like China should be installed into his high office with such absence of publicity as to-day characterized the assumption of office by Hsu Shih-chang. Because of the limited space so it was officially given out—it was reluctantly decided not to invite foreigners to be present, and for the same reason no privileges could be accorded correspondents. Consequently, the Press is not in a position to relate what happened. It is reported, however, that Hsu Shih-chang duly assumed office, the oath being administered by the retiring President, Feng Kuo-chang, in the presence of cabinet ministers and members of both Houses of Parliament. Subsequently a reception took place in the spacious Throne Room, which was attended by the members of the Diplomatic Body, about one hundred in all. Further than this, nothing can be stated. The city was, of course, beflagged in honour of the occasion, or was it the anniversary of the Republic? Fallows were erected on the main thoroughfares, and illuminations were provided at night, providing attractions for the numerous sightseers who wandered throughout the city. Two aeroplanes circled the palace in the morning and interested the populace more than the inauguration taking place behind closed doors.

Sir John Jordan, the *doyen* of the Diplomatic Corps, in tendering congratulations, said:

"Mr. President:—In the name of the Diplomatic Body, whom I have the honour to represent, I beg leave to offer Your Excellency our warm congratulations on your election to the Presidency of the Republic."

"We would fain regard the fact that the choice for this high office has fallen on a statesman of such tried experience and eminent distinction as a happy augury for the future of the Republic, and we would assure Your Excellency of the sincere good wishes which go out to you from all on the occasion of your assumption of office."

"We are confident that the cordial relations which so happily exist between our respective Governments and that of the Republic will, under your fostering care and wise guidance, continue to be drawn ever closer, and it is our earnest hope that Your Excellency's efforts will be rewarded by the early consummation of a union between North and South which shall bring the blessings of peace and prosperity to all the people of China."

The President replied:—"Monseigneur le Ministre:—With deep appreciation and great pleasure I have the honour to accept the congratulations of Your Excellency and your distinguished Colleagues upon the occasion of my taking up the duties of the office to which I have been duly elected by the Parliament."

"It is my earnest desire that the cordial relations which have so long existed between our Government and the Governments which Your Excellencies so happily represent may be maintained, and that our traditional friendship may be strengthened. And, also, Your Excellencies may be assured that our Government will continue to do everything within its power for the common cause of the Allies, looking forward to a complete triumph of the Allied Forces with the result that lasting peace may soon be established."

"National union, ultimately depends, is certainly matter of prime importance, and I am glad to assure Your Excellencies that upon my assumption of the office I will earnestly work towards its consummation so as to fulfil the expectations of friendly nations."

"In conclusion I avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellencies my sincere wishes for your personal welfare and the continued prosperity of the countries which Your Excellencies represent with such distinction."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR CHINA.

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MARCONI CO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 10th.

A contract was signed by H.E. Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, on behalf of the Chinese Government, with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., on Wednesday, whereby the latter is to supply the Chinese Government with three wireless telegraph stations, each with a capacity of twenty-five kilowatts. These equipments are to be installed in Kashgar, Urumchi, and Lanzhou, and will connect with a smaller station to be erected at Sianfu. They are to act as auxiliary to the present land-line telegraph system between these points, thus ensuring reliable and constant communication between Kashgar and Peking.

Some interesting details are available. Three steel towers, each 300 feet in height, will be erected at each of the points named. Transportation of the equipment has been specially studied, and the heaviest piece has been so designed that it will not weigh more than 350 lbs., an arrangement which will permit of the difficulties of the route being overcome. These stations, when completed, will far exceed in power and range of transmission any in China, and, as a purely commercial telegraph circuit, will exceed in length any in the entire world. The equipment is to be ready for shipment from a British port within six months of the signing of the contract, and a British installing engineer will leave London immediately for consultation with the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

A well-dressed Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of 200 rounds of ammunition.

Inspector Kent stated that the ammunition was found concealed in the lining of a tea basket.

Defendant said that he brought the cases from a village where there were a lot of robbers. He intended using the ammunition as a means of self-defence.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$200, and confiscated the ammunition.

A MOHAMMEDAN DRUNK.

A Malay foreman of the Sanitary Department was summoned for behaving in a disorderly manner near the Yaumatei Police Station.

Sergeant McCulloch stated that defendant was so drunk that it was impossible to bring him to his senses in the charge-room. He created a great disturbance in the cell and had to be isolated.

Mr. Wolfe: Is it not a technical offence against your religion to be drunk?

Witness: Yes; I have been deceived. It is the first time I ever got drunk.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$1.

THE WRONG MAN.

Twenty-four Chinese were charged with

stealing. Sergeant Cockle stated that the first defendant was not the man who had been arrested and allowed out on bail the previous day. The man he arrested was a tall, well-built man, and not a man of defendant's stature.

The defendant's name was Pun Tak and he was a chair-maker, who, for some reason or other, had delegated the present man to appear on his behalf.

Defendant persisted that his name was Pun Tak.

Sergeant Cockle: The idea of this is to save the bail.

The Magistrate (to defendant): I will put you in the box and you will swear you are Pun Tak. If afterwards I find you are not Pun Tak I will send you to goal for perjury.

Sergeant Cockle stated that when the Police raided the house an alarm was given and a general stampede took place. In the confusion, two lamps were overturned and a fire started, which the Police had to put out in order to save the building before arresting the defendants.

Each defendant was fined \$3, including the man whose identity was in doubt.

AN ARMS DEAL AND ITS CONSEQUENCE.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting

a chauffeur in the employment of Dr. S. F. Lee.

Inspector Grant stated that the trouble arose over an arms deal. The complainant was, in fact, a Chinese, who was charged with assaulting a chauffeur in the employment of Dr. S. F. Lee.

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COMPANY MEETING.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Offices of the Company at noon on Saturday.

Mr. H. P. White presided and there were present the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. A. O. Lang, and Mr. W. Adamson (Consulting Committee), Messrs. T. F. Hough, F. Smythe, W. Logan, A. R. Lowe, J. S. Perry, M. A. Rosack, Chun Siu, Chun Tong (shareholders), and Mr. J. E. Gomes (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—It is with considerable gratification that the General Managers and your Committee are able to present a balance-sheet showing figures of such a satisfactory nature, and I trust that the proposed distribution of profits will meet with your approval. The suggested addition to the Company's underwriting account is one which, I feel assured, will have your support, for you

will remember that when I addressed you in 1915 it was intimated that a different system of insurance had been adopted under which, while fully covering the Company's steamers against total loss, we

accepted a greater risk, as regards repairs rendered necessary by any accident that might occur, and for this reason the prudence of building up this account should commend itself to shareholders.

There seems little in the accounts that requires explanation. The donation to War Charities is one with which you will, no doubt, heartily concur. You will

notice that \$15,276.13 has been written off for depreciation of Sterling and Straits Settlements' Investments on account of higher exchange, while the net amount paid as bonus to ship's officers is somewhat less than the amount paid last year, owing to the refund by the Government of the bonus to officers of requisitioned steamers; and a further sum is still recoverable for credit of this account, in respect of the final six months of the year's working. The large amount appearing as freight, Government hire accounts receivable, and balances due has since been collected. Coast trade has been somewhat interfered with by the

civil war which has been occupying the attention of the inhabitants of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien for the past few months, but not to the extent that might have been anticipated, and the capacity of the two steamers remaining on our regular run has been more than fully taxed in coping with the amount of cargo offering. As you will have gathered from the reports, the *Haiyang* and the *Huiching* have been under requisition for Imperial service during the year under review, and the *Haitan* and *Huiching* under the control of the local Government since the middle of April, which latter scheme has affected our profits to a not inconsiderable extent.

The position now is, that the whole of the Company's Fleet is practically on Time-charter to His Majesty's Government, and that there is any likelihood of change as regards this employment before the close of our next financial year, is, to say the least, doubtful. It is probably within your knowledge that during the year, the Government has adjusted the scale of hire and the rate of exchange at which it is paid to a considerably more satisfactory basis than that prevailing at the time of our last annual meeting, and as quite recently the rate of hire of tramp steamers has been substantially raised by the Government, it seems a logical conclusion to expect that a corresponding increase in the hire of the class of vessel in which the steamers of our Company are placed, will also be granted, in which case, unless the expenses of upkeep exceed what is considered a liberal estimate, there appears to be no reason why the immediate future should not be viewed, if not with optimism at any rate with complacency.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, as presented, and, after the proposal has been seconded, will be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. J. S. Perry said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—Before seconding the adoption of the splendid report and accounts for the past year which are now before us, I should like to place on record our high appreciation of the results obtained. This very satisfactory state of affairs is undoubtedly due to the wise and able management of our general managers, who are assuredly very ably assisted by the whole of the staff, to all of whom our best thanks are due. So long as we have such experienced men to direct the affairs of the company we may look forward to coming here year after year and have the gratification of being presented with excellent reports. I am sure, gentlemen, that all of you will agree with me in that our interests could not have been in better and safer hands. (Applause.)

With these remarks I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

There being no questions the motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. W. Adamson and Mr. A. O. Lang were re-elected to the Consulting Committee, on the proposition of Mr. W. Logan, seconded by Mr. T. F. Hough.

Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. C. B. Brown were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$200 each, on the proposition of Mr. CHAN TONG, seconded by Mr. CHAN SUI.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready, and the meeting terminated.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

88th CO. R.G.A., 4; STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 0.

These teams opened the Hongkong Football season on Saturday, meeting on the Club ground, Happy Valley. The Gunners were in fine form, and Sharman, their inside left, after a tricky bit of foot-work succeeded in scoring the first goal. The Staff had hard lines on several occasions, but the Gunners were too fast. The interval arrived with the Gunners leading by one goal to nil. On play being resumed, the 88th Co. kept up their rushing tactics, Youall adding a second goal. Scouler and Wain, the Staff's defence, saved the situation times without number, but the Gunners were out for blood, Sharman scored his second goal from a corner kick. Just before time, Broughton added the fourth, giving the Gunners an easy victory.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 3;
KOWLOON, 1.

This match was played on the Club ground and provided the spectators with, perhaps, the best sport of the day. From the start the game was fast but evenly contested, the ball being transferred in quick succession from one end of the field to the other. Kowloon drew first blood, McManus, the centre-forward, netting from a neat pass. Silva soon equalized for St. Joseph's, beating his opponent by a fine dribble down the field. At the interval honours were even. The College had the better of the play in the second half, treating the spectators to some very exciting passing bouts, from one of which Omar registered the second goal. Kowloon tried their hardest to equalize, but St. Joseph's were too good for them, Silva scoring his second goal from a lovely corner kick. St. Joseph's deserved their well-earned victory, but the losing side put up a splendid fight. Kowloon was unfortunate in that they had the strong College team to meet first. The result should not discourage Kowloon, which has a well-balanced side this year. Muskett in goal, Jackson, Johnson, Tatam, McManus, Taylor, and Hyder played very well for the losing side.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC RES., 4;
SHIP CO., R.G.A., 2.

This match on the Military ground was witnessed by a huge crowd of Chinese supporters, who gave free vent to their feelings whenever a particular favourite shone forth. Both teams were at full strength, but the Athletic forward line was by far the faster. A misunderstanding arising from a free kick was the means of Athletics scoring the first goal. Green, the Gunners' centre forward, gave a fine exhibition of footwork, which almost terminated in a goal, the Athletics' custodian being taxed to his utmost to clear. In a scramble in the Soldiers' goal-mouth, Taylor, the custodian, carried the ball, and the Referee awarded a free-kick from which the Athletic team scored their second point.

In the second-half the Gunners played a very hard game, and only the defence of their opponents kept them from scoring. The Athletics, however, were going strong, and on two occasions they broke through, and obtained another two goals. With this score against them things were looking very black for the Soldiers, but a combined rush resulted in Morris, their outside left, netting the ball. This encouraged, they repeated their tactics, and Green managed to add another after a fine bit of work on his own. There was no further scoring.

ROYAL NAVY RES., 13; 87th CO.,
R.G.A., 0.

The Navy had a very strong team out, playing several of their first team, and a very one-sided game was the result. The Gunners were hopelessly out-classed. Neil and McNeven scored two each for the Sailors in the first half. In the second moiety the Sailors added no less than nine goals, to which the Soldiers were unable to make any response.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS,
A.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

October 21st:—
No. 3 Co. and No. 2 Platoon, under Sergt.-Major Roylance.
October 22nd:—
No. 1 Platoon, under Inspector Eustace.
October 25th:—
No. 2 Co., under Inspector Alvera. Uniform, helmets with spikes.

Members detailed for duty on "Our Day" are exempted from attending parades on the 21st, 22nd, and 25th insts. Members on duty on "Our Day" may wear rosettes in their helmets. No member may wear more than one rosette. The rosette will be fastened on the puggaree on right hand side of the helmet.

STENOGR.

P.C. 309, Lam King Tong is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony. Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

CRICKET

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE

KOWLOON DEFEATS THE NAVY BY 31 RUNS.

The Kowloon Cricket team is to be warmly congratulated upon the win they scored against the strong Navy team on Saturday. The Navy team are favorites for the League honours this year, as their defeat in their first League match was surprising.

The Sailors batted first. Commander Gibson was once again the highest contributor; he made 50 runs by a much more careful display of cricket than he has yet given this year, for he only hit those balls which could be hit with perfect safety. Included in his score were five boundary shots. They made a very useful 25. During the partnership of these two players, the score was carried from 54 to 100. Paymaster Robinson obtained 11 runs. Kowloon was fortunate in getting both Robinson and Hack out so early. Pestonji and Taylor did most of the bowling but Hodge, who was given the ball at the end of the innings, took two wickets for 5 runs apiece. Pestonji had 3 wickets to his credit for 9 runs, as one stage.

Sousa and Blackburn, who opened the Kowloon innings, gave their side a very good start, compiling 58 runs between them before they were dismissed. Wheeler failed to come off, but Stapleton and Taylor, who became associated when the score stood at 65, were not separated till 133 runs had been reached, and the match had been won. Both these batsmen treated the bowling with scant respect, but they did not give a chance. When stumps were drawn the score stood at 162 for the loss of 7 wickets. Hack (3 for 20) had the best average for his side. At one time he had taken 3 for 2.

The scores and bowling analyses were as follows:—

NAVY.				
Payr, C. G. Robinson, c James b				
Pestonji	11			
Signalman F. Hack, b Pestonji	3			
Commandr. F. J. B. Gibson, c Overy,				
b Taylor	50			
Payr, A. S. Holborn, c Edwards	8			
Commandr. V. G. Gurner, c de				
Sousa, b Pestonji	7			
Mr. F. W. Cary, c Hodge, b Taylor	25			
Mr. E. G. Kennett, st. Edwards	0			
b Hodge	0			
Payr, G. B. Wild, c Stapleton, b				
Taylor	3			
Lt. Seaman H. Godfrey, b Taylor	7			
Lt. H. H. Stacey, b Hodge	5			
Lt. Sign W. Ryder, not out	1			
Extras	10			
Total	130			

Bowling Analysis.				
O.	M.	R.	W.	
R. Pestonji	13	2	41	4
H. H. Taylor	10	0	45	4
H. Overy	5	0	14	0
A. de Sousa	2	0	10	0
L. E. S. Hodge	4	1	10	2
A. de Sousa, c Ryder, b Hack	26			
L. J. Blackburn, lb.w., b Hack	34			
C. J. Stapleton, b Gibson	50			
F. Wheeler, c Kennett, b Hack	5			
H. H. Taylor, b Robinson	45			
L. E. S. Hodge, c Stacey, b Gibson	0			
J. H. Mead, st. Stacey, b Gibson	2			
C. P. James, not out	0			
Extras	10			
Total (for 7 wickets)	162			

R. Pestonji, E. J. Edwards, and H. Overy did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.				
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Lt. Seaman Godfrey	8	1	41	0
Commandr. Gibson	9	1	35	3
Signalman Hack	5	2	20	3
Payr, Robinson	3.3	0	13	1
Commandr. Gurner	2	0	16	0
Mr. Kennett	2	0	10	0
Signalman Ryder	3	0	17	0

LEAGUE TABLE.

(Up to October 19th).

	P.	W.	L.	D.	PTS.
Kowloon	2	2	0	0	6
C.R.C.	1	1	0	0	3
R.E.	1	0	1	0	2
Craigengower	1	0	1	0	0
Navy	1	0	1	0	0

Noteworthy Scores.

Commandr. Gibson (Navy v. Kowloon)	50
C. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Navy)	50
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. Navy)	45
Un Hew Fan (C.R.C. v. Craigengower)	30
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.)	25
A. de Sousa (Kowloon v. Navy)	26
Sec. Corp. Waller (R.E. v. Kowloon)	25
L. E. S. Hodge (Kowloon v. R.E.)	25
Noteworthy Bowlers.	
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.)	3 for 12
T. F. Ford, (Craigengower v. C.R.C.)	5 for 27
Un Hew Fan (C.R.C. v. Craigengower)	6 for 38
Y. Omar (Craigengower v. C.R.C.)	3 for 19
Sig. Hack (Navy v. Kowloon)	3 for 20

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

HONGKONG CLUB DRAW WITH CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

The Hongkong Club opened its season on Saturday, with a match against the Craigengower C.C., and has no reason to be dissatisfied with the result, for, taken altogether, it showed that the Club will not be so badly off in the matter of players as was feared at one time. There were no new men in the Club team. From all accounts, the Hongkong Club team will not suffer from lack of enthusiasm, for those men who are "carrying on" are fully alive to the need of keeping the Club colours to the fore till things become normal again.

The match ended in a draw, leaving both sides in the peculiar position of feeling that each could have won if it had been possible. Craigengower had six runs to make to win and one wicket to fall when stumps were drawn. It was a toss-up as to who could have won, for Donnelly and Pearce were bowling very well at the close.

The Club batted first, and started inauspiciously, for Thomas had to retire hurt. Evans, who filled the breach, lived up things by putting together 31

runs, but it was left to T. E. Pearce to pull his side out of the fire. He played with extreme steadiness at the commencement of his innings, making some very stylish shots on the off. When in the neighbourhood of 40, he seemed to play with greater freedom, and it was not till he was nearing the end of his innings that he was afforded a "life." Pearce was over an hour at the wickets for his 70. Hamilton (13) was the only other double-figure scorer in the eleven.

Just as Pearce had borne his side on his shoulders, so did Goodall render most valuable service to the Craigengower team by putting up an extremely useful half century. He was missed, however, at least four times. J. D. Noris, contributed 19 to the score with a show of enterprise which some of his colleagues would have done well to follow. T. F. Ford (14), A. H. Rumjahn (13), and B. W. Bradbury (12), also did useful work for their side. When stumps were drawn the Craigengower team's score was five behind that of the Hongkong Club.

In face of the big scores put up by Pearce and Goodall, it was not to be expected that the bowling would be out of the ordinary. Abbas was the most successful bowler on his side, his five wickets costing a fraction over 10 runs apiece. Graham sent down two costly overs, giving 25 runs, and was quickly changed. Pearce did best for his side for the ball as with the bat, obtaining five wickets for 50 runs. Hamilton failed to come off. Donnelly bowled with great steadiness, giving only 32 runs in 18 overs, and taking 3 wickets.

The scores and bowling analyses were as follows:—

HONGKONG C.C.				
F. Sutton, run out	0			
E. R. Thomas, retired hurt	0			
F. W. S. Evans, c Marley, b Abbas	21			
R. Kennedy, c and b Abbas	3			
R. M. Austin, b Abbas	0			
T. E. Pearce, c Noris, b Abbas	70			
R. P. Thurstield, c Ford, b Omar	7			
E. W. Hamilton, c Thomson, b				
Abbas	13			
P. Jacks, not out	4			
D. E. Donnelly, c Abbas, b Omar	9			
C. Hodgson, b Omar	2			
Extras	8			
Total	129			

Bowling Analysis.				
O.	M.	R.	W.	
Abbas	16	2	53	5
Omar	18.3	4	43	3
Graham	9	0	25	0

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

T. F. Ford, c and b Pearce	14
D. M. Goodall, c Pearce, b Donnelly	50
A. H. Rumjahn, b Pearce	12
B. W. Bradbury, st. Austin, b	
Donnelly	12
R. Bass, c Austin, b Pearce	12
M. H. Abbas, c Hamilton, b Pearce	0
F. G. Thompson, b Donnelly	0
G. Manley, c and b Donnelly	0
J. D. Noris, b Pearce	19
U. M. Omar, not out	0
J. S. H. Graham, did not bat	0
Extras	18
Total (for 9 wickets)	124

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.	
Hamilton	5	0	28	0
Donnelly	18	2	32	3
Pearce	11	1	50	5

R. E. DEFEAT THE UNIVERSITY.

BIG INNINGS BY CAPT. WAHL.

Thanks mainly to some extremely meritorious batting by Captain Wahl and Sergeant Drummond, the R.E. got the better of the University, on the latter's ground, on Saturday, by 16 runs.

The University went in first, and Ponsbury Fane, who opened the innings with Chao Man Ping, played elegant cricket for 37 runs. Lim Keng Sim made a similar contribution, batting steadily. Davis, of the Navy, took 6 wickets for 57 runs for the R.E.

Waller and Wahl opened for the R.E., but the former, who did so well in the previous week against Kowloon, was dismissed by Marley when he had made only 2 runs. Wahl was joined by Drummond, and these two batsmen commenced to punish the bowling with a vengeance.

Wahl played with great judgment for his 79, while Drummond batted vigorously for his 59, and brought off some big hits. Yeoh and Marley shared the University bowling.

The scores and bowling analyses were as follows:—

UNIVERSITY.				
Ponsbury Fane, c Drummond, b				
Davis	37			
Chao Man Ping, b Pascall	16			
G. E. Marley, b Pascall	16			
J. D. Wright, c Wahl, b Davis	8			
Lim Keng Sim, b Waller	37			
Yeoh Teik Ee, c Purnell, b Jewsbury	7			
D. E. Sams, c Drummond, b Davis	14			
Ang Sau Ching, c Heath, b Davis	6			
Chao Sin Kah, c O'Neill, b Davis	7			
Cheng King Seng, not out	14			
R. A. Basto, c Tidy, b Davis	8			
Extras	12			
Total	170			

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.	
Pascall	10	2	29	2
Davis	15	0	57	6
Jewsbury	3	0	29	0
Waller	4	1	12	1
Lawrence	2	1	4	1

R.E.

Corp. Waller, b Marley	2
Capt. Wahl, c Sams, b Yeoh	79
Sergeant Drummond, c Sams, b Ponsbury Fane	59
Lance Corp. Lawrence, b Yeoh	11
Eng. Commander, Davis, lb.w., c	
Ponsbury Fane, b Yeoh	6
Corp. Pascall, c Sams, b Marley	1
Sergeant Heath, b Yeoh	10
Sapper Purnell, b Marley	5
M. O'Neill, c Yeoh, b Marley	4
E. M. Jewsbury, st. Ponsbury	
Fane, b Marley	3
Q. M. S. Tidy, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	138

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.	
Marley	13	3	64	4
Yeoh	13	0	64	5
Wright	3	0	24	0
Ponsbury Fane	3	0	24	1

HAMILTON'S XI. DEFEAT THE VISITORS.

VISITORS.

ANOTHER CENTURY BY COMMANDER GIBSON.

When on Thursday, the Visitors, with one or two changes, met a team captained by E. W. Hamilton, they found themselves confronted by a batting aggression that was far too good for them, with the result that they were beaten by 133 runs.

Hamilton's XI. scored 254 for the loss of 9 wickets and declared the innings closed. Commander Gibson retired when he had 102 to his credit—his second century this season. Evans played good cricket for 49 runs, and P. M. Robinson's bowling was not very formidable. Price and Moorhouse did best of the seven bowlers tried.

The Visitors started their innings fairly well, but they could not long withstand the bowling of Hodge and Hamilton. Hodge took 6 wickets at a fraction over 4 runs apiece. Barnes, Lancaster and Davies were the only men on their side that were able to reach double figures.

The scores and bowling analyses were as follows:—

HAMILTON'S XI.				
Major Hammond, run out	1			
F. W. S. Evans, c Perrinham, b				
Price	49			
Capt. Murray, b Price	4			
L. E. S. Hodge, c Thompson, b				
Moorhouse	6			
F. J. de Rome, st. Lancaster, b				
Price	25			
Paymr. Robinson, c and b Price	31			
Commandr. Gibson, retired	102			
Capt. Wahl, c Merriman, b Price	37			
E. W. Hamilton, st. Lancaster,				
Moorhouse	6			
Two others, did not bat	0			
Extras	9			
Total (for 9 wickets, declared)	254			

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.	
Price	15	2	66	5
Moorhouse	19	0	39	3
O'Neill	9	0	34	0
Davies	8	1	25	0
Hampshire	1	1	21	0
Brewer	2	0	23	0
Barnes	3	0	33	0

VISITORS.

Barnes, c Hamilton, b Hodge	14
Lancaster, c Jacks, b Hodge	14
Hampshire, b Hodge	1
Davies, c Gibson, b Hodge	13
Brewer, c de Rome, b Hodge	4
H. Thompson, c de Rome, b Hodge	1
Perrinham, c Jacks, b Hodge	0
O'Neill, b Hamilton	7
Price, lb.w. Hodge	9
Davies, b Hamilton	0
Moorhouse, did not bat	0
Extras	8
Total	76

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.	
Capt. Murray	4	0	15	0
Hodge	10	0	36	8
Commandr. Gibson	5	0	5	0
De Rome	3	0	4	0
Hamilton	1	0	3	2

38th CO. R.G.A. DEFEAT VISITORS, XI.

A team of visitors, made up chiefly from one of H.M. ships in Harbour, tried conclusions with the 38th Company R.G.A., at Happy Valley on Wednesday last, and retired defeated by 22 runs in a low-scoring match.

The 38th Company started well, getting 46 runs for the loss of 3 wickets. The remainder of the team, however, could not stand up to the bowling of Moorhouse and Williams, the innings closing for 79 runs. Sharman (29), was top scorer.

The visitors did not appear to advantage in batting. Atkinson (13) was shaping well when he paid the penalty of being too impatient; and Hampshire (10) and Ettershank (10) also entered double figures.

No fewer than five men ran themselves out in this match; the scores and bowling analyses of which were as follows:—

38TH COMPANY R.G.A.				
Sergeant Drummond, b Moorhouse	16			
Lieut. Colman, b Moorhouse	15			
Bdr. Sharman, run out	29			
Major Roche Kelly, b Moorhouse	0			
Cpl. Wordley, b Moorhouse	0			
Gr. Smith, c Williams, b Moorhouse	0			
C. Boccock, b Williams	0			
Cpl. Timson, run out	1			
Sgt. Hagkina, b Williams	0			
Gr. Wickens, run out	1			
Bdr. Drabble, not out	2			
Extras	6			
Total	76			

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.	
Moorhouse	9	0	31	5
Ettershank	5	0	19	0
Williams	6.3	0	13	2

VISITORS.

Perriam, c Wickens, b Wordley	1
Batcliffe, run out	0
Thompson, c Colman, b Boccock	8
Hampshire, c and b Wordley	10
Williams, c Wickens, b Wordley	9
Ettershank, b Wickens	0
O'Neill, run out	0
Davies, b Boccock	0
Atkinson, st. Sharman, b Wordley	13
Smith, not out	0
Moorhouse, b Boccock	0
Extras	4
Total	54

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.	
Boccock	8.4	0	18	4
Wordley	9	0	24	3
Wickens	3	0	14	1

CIVIL SERVICE TROUNCE THE C.R.C.

AN UNFINISHED 100 BY A. E. WOOD.

The chief feature of the match played on Saturday on the C.R.C. ground, when the Civil Service defeated the C.R.C. by 6 wickets and 88 runs, was a splendid innings by A. E. Wood. Ten Civil Service, who batted first, were given a good start by Severn and Wood. The former showed that he had lost but little of his old form in knocking up 15 runs. McCormac, who took his place, added 18 to the score with great steadiness, and then made way for Sars, who, in spite of the fact that the bowling was being so much knocked about by Wood, could only score 2 runs. Bird obtained 18 runs before Yew Man Tsun disturbed his wickets. When Wood was still undefeated with 105 runs to his credit, Severn decided to apply the closure, the score at that time standing at 173 for the loss of 4 wickets. Wood, who batted with extreme vigour, hit a six and 10 fours. He brought off some very pretty strokes on the leg, and his off-driving was a feature of his innings. He gave one very difficult chance in the outfield when he

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MAGISTRACY.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
MEETING of the LICENSING
BOARD will be held in the Council
Chamber on WEDNESDAY, November 6th,
1918, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of
considering applications for Publican's Licences,
Restaurant Adjunct Licences, and Hotel
Keepers' Adjunct Licences for the year 1918-
1919 under the Liquors Consolidation
Ordinance, 1911.Forms of applications may be obtained at
the Magistracy.
Applications must be forwarded to the
Magistracy on or before WEDNESDAY,
OCTOBER 23rd, 1918, and must be
accompanied by a deposit of Five Dollars.
Applicants for transfers or new licences,
and persons objecting to such applications,
must appear in person.G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary, Licensing Board.
Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2568]4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT
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where full particulars may be obtained.A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
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Hongkong, October 21st, 1918. [2583]THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
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Having arrived from above ports, Consignees of
Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
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Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., wharves, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.Goods not cleared by October 25th, 1918,
at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godown where they will be
examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, on
October 25th, 1918, at 10 a.m. Claims against
the "Teesta" must be presented within
9 days of arrival otherwise they will not be
received.No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
underwritten in any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2569]

CURRIMBOY & CO., LTD.

DURING my absence from the Colony
Mr. JOSEPH HASSUM is in charge
of the Office.A. B. AVASTIA,
Manager. [2555]

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Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2533]

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and the remainder will be divided as
follows:—70% to the winner.
20% to the second.
10% to the third.The drawing will take place at the
HONGKONG GYMKNANA CLUB Rooms (Charter
Road) at 8.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY,
OCTOBER 23rd. Subscribers are invited to
be present.The names of the Drawers of ponies and
particulars of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes
will be published in the morning papers of
October 24th. [2557]

CHANGE OF NAME

WITH the sanction of the Board of
Trade, the name of the well-known
firm of Holtsapfel Ltd., of London and
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manufacturers of Ship's
Bottom Composition, has been changed to
THE INTERNATIONAL PAINT &
COMPOSITION Co., Ltd.
T. P. HALL,
Agent for Hongkong. [2535]HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued
to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for
Transfer of 500 shares of this Company into
his name having been MISLAIN, LOST
OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that, unless the said Receipt is
produced at this Office within 30 days from
the date hereof, the Certificate for the said
Shares will be delivered to the said Mr.
CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer
Receipt will thereafter be held by the
Company as null and void.By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary. [2471]

Hongkong, October 1st, 1918.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ANNUAL
MEETING.THE ANNUAL MEETING of the
HONGKONG CHAPTER of the
AMERICAN RED CROSS will be held at
the Hongkong Hotel at 5 p.m. WEDNES-
DAY, OCTOBER 23rd.At this Meeting Bye Laws will be adopted
and a new Executive Committee will be
elected.S. E. HODGE,
Secretary. [2536]

Hongkong, October 18th, 1918.

G. R.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

No. 8. 975.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that

STALED TENDERS, in duplicate,

which should be clearly marked "TENDER

FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

CONTRACT," will be received at the

Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1918, for the

supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and

Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit

of Wine; Chemicals; Drugs, Surgical Instru-

ments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk,

etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing;

(Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by

this Department for the period of one year

from the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the

Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary

forms of tender. All other information may

be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical

Officer at the Civil Hospital.

T. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2533]

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[19]

MARRIAGES.

FULTON—DRYSDALE.—At the C. A. Church,
Nanking, on October 12th, by the
Rev. G. Howard Malone, assisted by
Rev. P. F. Price, D.D., NORMAN
MATTHEW, son of the Rev. Dr. and
Mrs. FULTON, of Mukden, to CHRIST-
INE WATT, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Islay F. Drysdale, of Nanking.PEAKE—JONES.—At St. Michael, Wim-
bledon Park, London, on August 16th,
1918, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM PEAKE,
Captain, R.F.A., to MARY FRANCES
(Mollie), third daughter of the late
John W. T. Jones, of Wimbledon.

DEATHS.

COURTENAY.—Killed in Action, August
11th, 1918, K. S. COURTENAY, 1st Batt.
Dorset Regt., late of Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, London
Staff. [2559]DEALY.—Killed in Action, in France, on
August 29th, 1918, Lance Corporal
FRANCIS HENRY OGER DEALY, 43rd
Battalion, A.I.F., elder and only
surviving son of Thomas Kirkman
Dealy, formerly Headmaster of
Queen's College, Hongkong, and of
Mrs. Dealy, 45 Brougham Place,
North Adelaide, South Australia,
aged 32 years, 3 months, B.I.P. [2560]HONGKONG OFFICE: 10a, DES VOUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.The name of Mr. Douglas Abbey, C.A.,
of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Hong-
kong, has been added to the list of qual-
ified auditors under the Companies'
Ordinance.H.E. the Officer Administering the Gov-
ernment in Council has appointed Mon-
day, November 25th, to be observed as a
General Holiday in substitution for Mon-
day, November 11th.The Liberty Loan Drive has had such
an effect on local Germans (says the
N.O. Daily News) that the young lady
assistants at Liberty Loan Headquarters
have been instructed not to open mail
matter. Fairly good evidence of the sort
of beast the Germans are.It is notified in the Government Gazette
that H.E. the Officer Administering the
Government, under instructions received
from the Secretary of State for the
Colonies, has appointed Mr. B. Tanner
to be Headmaster of Queen's College in
succession to Mr. T. K. Dealy, retired on
pension, with effect from the 14th July,
1918.The name of Mr. Douglas Abbey, C.A.,
of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Hong-
kong, has been added to the list of qual-
ified auditors under the Companies'
Ordinance.H.E. the Officer Administering the Gov-
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assistants at Liberty Loan Headquarters
have been instructed not to open mail
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that H.E. the Officer Administering the
Government, under instructions received
from the Secretary of State for the
Colonies, has appointed Mr. B. Tanner
to be Headmaster of Queen's College in
succession to Mr. T. K. Dealy, retired on
pension, with effect from the 14th July,
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to be Headmaster of Queen's College in
succession to Mr. T. K. Dealy, retired on
pension, with effect from the 14th July,
1918.months attention has been drawn to the
scheme which has been outlined by the
Whampoo Conservancy Board for provid-
ing a harbour to meet the great increase
of trade that is expected on the Pacific
Ocean in the near future, when ships
with a draft of from forty to fifty feet
will be constructed. The principal
ocean lines," Mr. H. von HARTENSTAM
predicts, "will be focussed upon first-
class harbours with proportionately devel-
oped mechanical appliances for handling
cargo and facilities for distributing it,
and there will be general concentration
of the corresponding trade and business
at these places." To make the necessary
preparations for such a change consider-
able time is required, and, therefore, it
is necessary to look well ahead. The cost
of providing such a harbour at Shang-
hai or Taigtau as that indicated is
estimated at approximately twenty
millions sterling, but it is something of
a shock to learn that, in the opinion of
a competent authority, the expenditure
of a similar amount would be required
in order to enable Hongkong to meet
such competition. In the circumstances
there will be general agreement, we
think, that this is a matter which calls
for the urgent consideration of the
Government and the unofficial members
of Council.Meanwhile, it is satisfactory
to learn that the Government realise the
developments that will be required when
Kowloon becomes one of the termini of a
great Continental railway, and that, as
soon as the preoccupations of the war
permit, they will prepare the necessary
plans. It is to be regretted, however,
that they have failed so far to induce
the Chinese authorities to discharge the
obligation which rests upon them to com-
plete the line from Canton to Hankow,
or even to construct the short link that
is required to connect the Kowloon-
Canton Railway with the Kwangtung line.As a consequence of the failure to carry
out either of these projects, the Kowloon-
Canton Railway has been deprived of a
vast amount of freight traffic upon which
its promoters confidently counted, and
the working of the British section up to
date has resulted in a loss of two and a
half million dollars. The Kowloon-
Canton line has now been open for seven
years, and the disturbed state of the
neighbouring province during the past
two years hardly a sufficient reason for
all the delay that has occurred in effect-
ing a junction with the Kwangtung
line. The Colony is ready to pay
the cost of constructing the necessary
loop, and it is to be hoped that the
belief entertained by the OFFICER
ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT that the
work will be undertaken before long will
be justified by events. This extension
and the abolition of *ikun*, would mean a
very substantial addition to the revenue
of our local line, and, ultimately, to the
trade of the Colony.The Wa Lee Steamship Co., Ltd., has
been struck off the Register.There were no cases of communicable
diseases notified in the Colony on Friday.The Government Offices and Government
Schools will be closed at 1 p.m., on Thurs-
day next, "Our Day."Special prizes for the Portuguese stall
raffle on "Our Day" will be exhibited
to-day at Madame Flint's, where tickets
can be obtained, price \$1 each.The name of Mr. Douglas Abbey, C.A.,
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THE WAR.

ALLIES UNOPPOSED
ADVANCE IN
FLANDERS:BRITISH OCCUPY ZEEBRUGGE,
BRUGES, TOURCOING AND
DOUAI:THE BRITISH LANDING AT
OSTEND.FURTHER PEACE DISCUSSION
EXPECTED.

Franco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

THE BRITISH LANDING AT
OSTEND.

London, October 18th.

The Admiralty states:—

Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes reports
that the situation between Nieuport and
Ostend on the morning of October 17th
was obscure.It seemed uncertain whether the
enemy had withdrawn. No fires were
started either at Middelkerke or Ostend.A Division of destroyers reconnoitred
near the coast, our aircraft assisting. We
arrived at Ostend at 11 in the morning.Our aeroplanes landed on the beach where
large crowds of inhabitants had assem-
bled. I entered the harbour in the *Whaler*and landed at 11.30, and met with a great
reception. The enemy is not yet clear of
the town, and a light battery at Leecoqopened fire on our ships, two shells fall-
ing on the beach close to the crowd.BELGIAN ROYALTIES' SHORT
VISIT.The King and Queen of the Belgians
expressed their wish to visit Ostend by
sea or air.Owing to the difficulty of landing and
the uncertainty of the situation they
proceeded in the British destroyer*Termagant*, flying the Belgian flag, to the
vicinity of Ostend. They were received
on landing with indescribable enthusiasmand returned to Dunkirk at ten o'clock
at night. The British naval forces have
not been damaged and have sustained no

casualties.

LITTLE OPPOSITION IN
FLANDERS.

London, October 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing to-day,

states:—

The Allies are advancing in Flanders
against very little opposition.The British Second Army is moving on
the line running nearly north and south
from Courtrai, while on the south theFifth Army continues to push on east of
Lille.Yesterday's attack by the Fourth Army
has swung the line forward through
strongly defended positions in a direc-
tion athwart the main German retreat.

FRENCH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS AT
VARIOUS POINTS.

London, October 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing this after-
noon, states:—The French re-attacked at dawn be-
tween Andign Forest and the forest of
St. Gobain, and have taken Mennoert,
which is a third of the way across theAndign Forest. Three hundred pri-
soners were taken here.The German retreat between the Oise
and the Serre is evidently to forestall a
turning movement.General Gouraud also re-attacked be-
tween Vouziers and Grandpre, while,
further north, the Germans are fighting
desperately to prevent us crossing the

Aisne Canal.

MERCHANT MARINE PENSIONS.

The question of instituting a national
scheme of pensions for the mercantile
marine has been under consideration, says
Dr. Macnamara, and the Board of Ad-
miralty is in sympathy with the appeal,
which is primarily one for the decision of
the Board of Trade.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.
FURTHER DISCUSSION LIKELY.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th.

Articles inspired by comments in the
German newspapers indicate that the
German reply to President Wilson will
invite further discussion.They declare that if President Wilson
refuses to enlighten Germany regarding
the wishes of the enemy, then an armistice
must be regarded as synonymous with
unconditional capitulation, which Ger-
many's military position does not justify.

A THREAT FROM GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, October 18th.

The Swiss legation has headed the
Government a German Note protesting
against the Americanisation of German
property, and threatening reprisals.

DANISH PRESS DEMANDS.

COPENHAGEN, October 18th.

In consequence of Germany's recogni-
tion of President Wilson's fourteen
points the Danish Press, both Ministerial
and Opposition, are publishing articles
claiming re-union with their Schleswig
compatriots.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

MANY BRITONS NOT YET
RELEASED.

LONDON, October 18th.

Reuter learns that the situation in
Russia is getting worse. Many Britons
have not yet left the country.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

VISCOUNT FRENCH'S RESIGNA-
TION EXPECTED.

LONDON, October 18th.

The *Times* correspondent at Dublin
states that Viscount French will soon
resign, if he has not already done so.AMERICA HELPS THE
BELGIAN CIVILIANS.

WASHINGTON, October 18th.

The House of Representatives has
passed, unanimously, an appropriation
vote of six billion dollars to maintain an
army of 5,000,000. It, however, an-
nounces that the Belgian Relief Commis-
sion has arranged with the BritishQuartermaster General that emergency
rations to the value of \$30,000,000 be
taken from the stores of the British Army
in Belgium for the rescued Belgian civil-
ians. The Commission is paying.AMERICAN OFFER TO
HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, October 18th.

The United States Government has
offered immediately to furnish Holland
with at least 100,000 tons of coal monthly,
for a year, or until the war ends, provid-
ed Holland stops the exports of food-
stuffs to Germany.

(Continued on page 5.)

A MID-EUROPEAN FEDERA-
TION.HISTORICAL CONFERENCE IN
AMERICA.Representatives of Mid-European States
at a meeting held at Washington on
October 4th created a federation known
as the "Democratic Mid-European
States" for the promotion of the com-
mon interests of their States. They pro-
pose a union to create a Federation of
States spreading across Europe from the
Baltic to the Black and Adriatic Seas
and thus forever to bar Germany from
the Far East.The nationalities represented at the
meeting included Roumanians, Jugo-
Slavs, Poles, Lithuanians, Czechoslo-
vaks, Ukrainians, Iridentists and
Finns. Professor E. G. Munsy, Presi-
dent of the Czech-Slovak National Coun-
cil, was elected president of the federa-
tion. Professor H. O. Miller was dele-
gated by the American Government to
assist in the organization. Professor
Miller said:—"Never before in history have the na-
tional representatives of the eight na-
tionalities here represented been gathered
together in the unanimous purpose of
working out a constructive programme for
35,000,000 people living in a territory
extending from the Arctic Ocean to the
Black and Adriatic Seas. It gives birth
to the federation of States without which
there can be no peace. For many cen-
turies problems for the solution of which
this organization is organized have been
dealt with by methods in which justice
played no part and in recent years it
has been the deliberate purpose of Aus-
trian and German to every possible
artificial means to stimulate discussion
among them. To-day union has been
begun and the strength generated by these
centuries of oppression is turning with
full force in its own defense. It is
based on the democratic principles pro-
claimed by President Wilson."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOI"
SAN PO.]RUMORED FOREIGN
INTERVENTION.

PEKING, October 20th.

It is reported that Great Britain and
the United States of America are about to
intervene in regard to the unrest in
China.CHINA AND THE PEACE
CONFERENCE.It is stated that the Allies will request
the Peking Government to send a plen-
ipotentiary to attend the Peace Conference
in Europe, which is expected shortly.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Hsu Shih-chang, the new President, has
proposed a Peace Conference at Hankow,
and Hsu will select the representatives of
the Northern provinces.Hsu Shih-chang has sent a secret tele-
gram to Shun Chun-huen urging him to
proceed to Peking.Sai-On, the capital of Shensi, is
occupied by Yunnan troops. The Tsuchin
of Shensi and his family are missing.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOI"
SAN PO.]

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

It is reported that the Civil Governor,
Li Yow-han, in view of various warnings,
issued a statement indicating his resigna-
tion yesterday. He is said to have gone
with some of his guards to live with Li
Fook-lam in Honan. From a reliablesource, however, we learn that Li Yow-han
is still in Hongkong, and has not dis-
closed his intentions in regard to the
Civil Governorship.Chak Wong, who has been appointed by
the Military Government, has been en-
couraged to assume office, and issued a
statement accordingly yesterday.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Since the Tsuchin has sent over 2,000
troops from Canton to Samahui, the
Yunnanese troops on the north borders
have been concentrating in the Ching
Yuen district (both places are adjacent to
Shiu-Hing). In view of these movements
the troops in Shiu-Hing have sent strong
forces to guard both the exit from and
entrance to Shiu-Hing. The situation in
this area has become grave, and a collision
is feared. Another message states that the
Canton forces who were sent to the borders
of Shiu-Hing, arrived on the 17th inst.,
and commenced fighting with the Shiu-
Hing troops the same night.

SUMMERING LOSS.

A Peking telegram has been received by
the local authorities ordering them to
investigate and report to the Peking
Government, whether there has been any
loss caused by German submarineism
since the nation declared war on Germany.

WOLFRAM EXPORTATION.

We are informed that recently the
exportation and price of wolfram has
declined very much, and those interested
in the business are faced with great losses.
The price and exportation of zinc ores,
also, are reported to have dropped con-
siderably.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

FEAR OF THE DENTIST.

The Crown Prince of Germany is so
great a physical coward that Dr. Davis
found it almost impossible to work on
his teeth. The dentist declares, in his
New York *World* article, that when the
heir to the German Throne visited him in
his Berlin office he trembled violently, and
it was plain to see that he was much
afraid of pain. "I am afraid," the
future ruler of Germany ought to be
brave at all times," remarked the Prince;
"but I just hate to have to go to the
dentist."The Kaiser's first-born delighted in
jewellery, and long before the war
habitually wore a lady's wrist-watch.
The Prince's ideas on the international
situation, as expressed to Dr. Davis, were
not of much moment. On one occasion he
said: "The Allies think we shall run
short of man-power, but we have two
million youths growing up; and we shall
soon be able to put them into the war."
But, really, I wish it were all over. We
have a lot of damned nonsense, you
know."The whole situation appeared to the
Prince very much in the light of a joke.
Says Dr. Davis, and his behaviour at head-
quarters caused much criticism from his
more sober staff officers, more particularly
regarding the number of women who visit-
ed him. Once the Prince told Dr. Davis
that he had just returned from the West-
ern Front, where his men were up to
their knees in mud and water. "It is a
great lark," said his Highness, "we have
been having lots of fun pumping the water
out of our trenches into the French
trenches, while the French, of course,
pump it back again."AMERICAN BANKING ENTER-
PRISE IN THE FAR EAST.As special commissioners for the newly
formed Asia Banking Corporation, Mr.
William C. Lane, Vice-President of the
Guaranty Trust Company of New York,who is a Director of the Asia Banking
Corporation, and Mr. Ralph Dawson,
recently elected Vice-President of the
Corporation, left New York on Septem-
ber 3rd for the Far East. They will be
joined later by Mr. Crawford M. Bishop,former director of the Far Eastern Divi-
sion of the Bureau of Foreign and
Domestic Commerce of the U.S. Depart-
ment of Commerce. The commissionerswill study the financial and economic
conditions of Northern China, Manchuria
and Siberia, spending a brief period in
Japan before proceeding to Shanghai
and Peking. The trip will extend over
several months.The organization of the Asia Banking
Corporation, with \$2,000,000 capital and
\$300,000 surplus, all subscribed, is an im-
portant step in the development of
American financing and trade in the Far
East. The new corporation is preparedto increase its capital according to re-
quirements. Among its stock holders are
the Guaranty Trust Company of New
York, the Bankers Trust Company, the
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, the
Anglo and London, Paris National Bankof San Francisco, the First National
Bank of Portland, Oregon, and the
National Bank of Commerce of Seattle.
The total capital and surplus of these
banks is \$38,334,000. Mr. Charles H.Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust
Company of New York, is at the head of
the new corporation.The Asia Banking Corporation pur-
poses to engage in international and
foreign banking in China, in the depen-
dencies and insular possessions of the
United States, and in Siberia. The head
office is at 66 Liberty Street, New York
City, and an agency will probably be
established in San Francisco. Preparationsare being made to open branches in
China, and, as a preliminary step, a cen-
tral branch will be established in Shang-
hai. The present plans contemplate also
the establishment in the future of
branches in Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,
Harbin and Vladivostok.RECEPTION ON BOARD S.S.
"NANKING."The China Mail Steamship Co.'s new
passenger liner *Nanking*, of 15,000 tons
displacement, arrived in Hongkong from
America yesterday, and, owing to the
great interest which her advent has
aroused among those who are interested
in the Trans-Pacific passenger trade, the
management has decided to throw open
the vessel for a general public reception
on Tuesday afternoon between the hours
of four and six o'clock. A special launch
service will be provided every ten minutes
between Blinck Pier and the steamer for
the conveyance of those who desire to
inspect the ship and enjoy her hospitality.Owing to the large number of friends
and patrons of the China Mail line who
have expressed a desire to visit the vessel,
it has been impossible to send invitations
to every individual, but the Company
hopes that all who are interested will con-
sider themselves cordially invited on board
at the above mentioned hours.The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
is an American Shipping Corporation
organized under the Laws of the State of
California, and is now operating a
regular freight and passenger service by
the American steamers *China* and *Nan-
king* between Hongkong and San Fran-
cisco, via Manila, Shanghai, Japan Ports
and Honolulu. The Company was or-
ganized by Chinese American citizens in
San Francisco to keep the American flag
afloat on the Pacific between America
and the Orient three years ago, at the time
when the adverse legislation of the La
Kollette Seamen's Act had driven every
other American Steamship line off the
Pacific. The China Mail Steamship Co.
is thus a concern of special interest to
Americans in the Far East at this time
as being the only Company, with sufficient
capital to organize an American Steam-
ship Service with steamers under the
American flag at a time when other vessels
flying the American flag were being with-
drawn from the run.The soundness of the judgment of the
founders of the Company has been amply
demonstrated by the success which has
attended the venture. The new steamer,
which is being thrown open to the public
of Hongkong for the first time on Tuesday
afternoon, marks the first definite step
forward since the Company began its op-
erations. The management believes this
vessel to be the finest American passenger
steamer on the Pacific, as regards size,
speed and appointments. She has accom-
modation for 123 passengers first-class, 100
second-class, and 220 third-class.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A LOAN FOR
CHINA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 26th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of
Munitions, can claim to be the first
politician of Cabinet rank who has flown
from the battle zone to England and back
again. It now seems likely to become a
habit with him. A few days ago he got
into a motor-car in Whitehall and told the
lady chauffeur (every officer and official
appears to have one of these khaki-clad
lasses at his beck and call) to drive to
Hendon, and to "go like smoke" as he
was off to France by air, and time pressed.He left Hendon in an aeroplane at 4.45
p.m., and reached Paris at 8.45 p.m.
Evidently two motor accidents which Mr.
Churchill has had in London recently have
not affected his nerve.

THE ROYAL ARMS.

A petition organised by a gentleman
with the appropriate name of Mr. Faithful
Begg, for presentation to the King, pray-
ing his Majesty to alter the Royal Arms
has had to be dropped. The idea was to
include in the heraldic design emblems
representing India and the Dominions.The suggestion was that India should
figure as an elephant, and the Dominions
and Crown Colonies as the sun "in
splendour" rising from the sea. The pro-
motors of the petition, however, received
a plain intimation that the Royal Arms
are the device and property of the Sov-
ereign, and therefore all parts of the Empire
have as much right and interest in them
as Great Britain. Apart from that, the
Dominions bear arms of their own, and
it would be practically impossible to
include all parts of the Empire in the
present device.

ANOTHER PEACE OFFENSIVE.

Without in the least intending it, Lord
Lansdowne, by his preposterous peace
epistles in the Press has done more than
anything else could have done to put us
on our guard against the next Hun peace
kites. There is unmistakable evidence that
an extraordinary effort is about to be
made by our chief enemy to work up a
peace agitation in England and France,
and also in the neutral countries. But
since the last letter from the noble Mar-
quis appeared, no responsible public man
has made a speech without warning the
country against the danger of attaching
importance to such crafty phrases as
"peace by negotiation," "peace by under-
standing," and the like. These and
similar catchwords enmeshed the Russians
and led up to the treaty of Brest-Litovsk
which delivered Russia bound hand and
foot, as it were, into the hands of the
Germans. The only peace that will
satisfy Allied public opinion is that which
can be dictated to a Germany beaten in the
field. It is a peace which Mr. Lloyd George
contemplates after what he called the
"knock-out blow" has been administered
to the Huns.

TYPICALLY GERMAN.

When the Germans seemed to be win-
ning we heard nothing from them about
peace. On the contrary, they boasted of
the indemnities they meant eventually to
impose upon their foes—after they had
crushed up Roumania, after the collapse
of Russia, and following the heavy defeat
of Italy last year. Then we saw the
Hun in all his native treachery and
brutal atrocity. But now that the ham-
mers of Marshal Foch on the blood-soaked
plains of Picardy the Hun has changed his
note. He sees the figure of Victory,
which seemed a few months ago to be
almost within his grasp, vanishing from
the sinister and mocking figure of Defeat.Hence his preparations for a vigorous
peace offensive. It is well, as I have
pointed out, that the country is prepared
for this, and that nobody will be deceived
—thanks to some extent to the inimitable
Lord Lansdowne and other pacifists.
"In vain is the net spread in the sight
of any bird."

THE BUS STRIKE.

The strike of women bus-conductors
(also known by the hateful word "con-
ductorettes") caused indescribable incon-
venience and loss to London's millions "or
Metropolis was dislocated and disorgan-
ised." But this, after all, is really the
least serious side. The thing that mat-
ters is that the strike portends a tremen-
dous Labour struggle later, on an issue
that must inevitably be complicated and
embittered by the introduction of the
question of sex. This is the central fact
that emerges.All the world knows that women have
stepped into the places of men called to
the Colours, and that they have done re-
markably well. But women have their
limitations. To mention one point only,
they have not the physical stamina neces-
sary to compete in the industrial arena
with men. For this reason, among others,
women workers are not paid so much as
men. The bus strike was a challenge of
this principle, the demand being for equal
wages with men. In present circum-
stances the claim had to be conceded. A
general strike of all transport workers,
which was seriously threatened, would
have been as great a disaster as the loss
of a battle. But the same claim will be
made for and on behalf of women in other
classes of labour; and hence it is easy to
foresee the beginning of trouble of a kind
hitherto unknown in industry.

MONEY FOR CHINA.

Negotiations are proceeding for a loan
of \$21,000,000 to China on the part of
the French and British Governments. It
is understood that the money is for the
improvement and extension of China's
dockyards and for shipbuilding. Part of
the interest is to be paid in the form of
supplies of timber and iron. Moreover,
(Continued at foot of next column.)

SINGAPORE IMPROVEMENTS.

THE TAXATION OF UNDEVELOPED
LAND.An adjourned meeting of the Singapore
Municipal Commissioners was held at the
Municipal offices on October 3th, under
the presidency of Mr. W. Peel.The President observed that the meeting
was the adjourned one of the previous
week to consider one more of the resolu-
tions which he (the President) had drafted
and circulated, and which was as impor-
tant as the one which was discussed at
length the previous week. It was a ques-
tion regarding the taxation of undeveloped
land and was that Government be
asked to amend at once the last paragraph
of the definition of "Annual Value" in
Section 3 of the Municipal Ordinance by
substitution of the words "either or the
words 'two and a half' and by limiting
the amount of land which may be regar-
ded as appurtenant to a house or building."Two and a half per cent, struck him as
extremely high, and if they agreed gen-
erally with the principle that they ought
to tax undeveloped land more drastically
than they thought they ought to raise that
figure. It had been suggested by several
people that 10 per cent. would be a fair
figure to put on it. He suggested a per
cent as a tentative measure. It was
necessary in the first place to raise revenue
if they were to carry out the necessary
improvements of the town and there were
grounds on which he would have felt
inclined to double the tax.

THE SINNERS.

The only difficulty was, of course, that
a direct increase of the rates would come
largely out of the pockets of the tenants
and he most certainly did not wish to
add to the burdens that already existed
as far as the tenant was concerned.
(Hear, hear.) He wanted to get at the
owner. The taxation of undeveloped land
was a means of getting at the owner. He
did not suppose that it would bring in a
very large sum. The great object, how-
ever, was to get at those people who were
holding up lands suitable for building on
and thereby obstructing the development
of the town.Mr. Lowther Kemp, in seconding the
resolution, said it had the merit, as the
Chairman said, of being able to be put
into effect speedily. It was one of the
things that need not wait until the Govern-
ment came to a decision as to the Improve-
ment Trust or any other body to carry it
out. If the Government were willing to
follow their recommendation as a neces-
sary measure it would show everyone
doubtless a crying evil in Singapore, and
they realised that property carried with
it obligations as well as privileges especi-
ally applying to the ownership of land
which was wanted for the benefit of the
community as a whole.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Mr. R. Braddell said that he quite
agreed with the main principle of what
the Chairman said. He would prefer that
they pass a resolution something like
the following, and it might be put in as
an amendment. "That in the opinion of
the Commissioners undeveloped land
should be taxed and that the proceeds of
such taxation should be devoted solely to
the improvement of the town." There
might be a piece of land which appeared
suitable for building on, but when they
went into the matter they would find that
in reality it was not. Therefore it meant
that before they could put on their tax
on that bit of land they would have to
decide whether it was suitable land. Much
land at present built on, had been re-
claimed from swamp and that could only
have been done at considerable expense
for foundations. According to the Chair-
man's resolution the only land that is
built on, but there was far more land in
the town which was unsuitable that had
been built on. They had to get the land-
lords to pull down dirty little tumble-
down shanties and replace them with
suitable buildings. He maintained that
undeveloped land should be taxed as soon
as possible, but they should see that that
land is suitable for building on. What
there were for houses more or less on
their last legs, and many others not quite
on which they stood. Their aim and object
was to keep taxation as low as possible,
because the man who paid the rates was
not the landlord but the tenant.Mr. Elias seconded the amendment, but
the Chairman ruled it out of order, and
carried by four votes to three. "That in
the opinion of the Commissioners unde-
veloped land should be taxed and the
proceeds of such taxation should be
devoted to the improvement of the town,
and that the Government be asked as a
last paragraph of the definition of
"Annual Value" in Section 3 of the Muni-
cipal Ordinance by substitution of the
word "eight" for the words "two and a
half" and by limiting the amount of land
which may be regarded as appurtenant to
a house or building."

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram has been
received by the American Consulate-
General, Hongkong, from the Manila
Observatory:—

8 p.m., Oct. 18th.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon, more
than 100 miles distant, direction un-
known.Cyclone or typhoon S.W. of Guam,
moving N.W.Typhoon in longitude 135, latitude 16
moving north-west.It is also said that Great Britain and
Japan should supply modern machinery
for Chinese dockyards. Meanwhile, the
American Government is reported to have
placed contracts for four cargo vessels of
10,000 tons each at Shanghai, and has
taken options on the construction of an-
other 80,000 tons. The entire programme
runs into an expenditure of \$20,000,000.
H.B.

BRUGES EVACUATED.

LONDON, October 18th.
News received at Belgian Headquarters indicates that Bruges has been evacuated. ENORMOUS MATERIAL CAPTURED AT OSTEND.

PARIS, October 18th.
A Tirpitz battery was captured at Ostend with enormous material which the Germans were unable to remove. Violent explosions are heard to the north, suggesting that the enemy is destroying heavy batteries.

SERIOUS DISASTER TO THE ENEMY THREATENED.

PARIS, October 18th.
A Havas message states:—The British have captured the important junction of Aisne, one mile from Courtrai. The German communications between Lille and the Flanders Coast have been deranged.

Near Thourout the Belgians are 12 miles from Bruges and 20 miles from the Dutch frontier. The German position at Tournai, Roubaix and Lille is equally uncomfortable.

The positions of the Allies along the Meuse near the pivot of Metz, upon which the entire German operation westward turns and the security of the German Armies depends, threaten a serious military disaster to the enemy.

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL ADMITTED.

LONDON, October 17th.
A German official message says:—We withdrew our front to a line eastward of Thourout, Coolscamp and Ingelmunster behind the Lys.

LATER.
A German official message states:—We evacuated Ostend, Tournai, Roubaix, Lille and Douai.

FRENCH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACKS.

LONDON, October 18th.
A French communiqué says:—The French, co-operating with the Anglo-Belgians, to-day captured Pittem, Moulebeke and Wynghe despite vigorous resistance. The French, in the region of the Oise, sharply attacked all day long between Andigny forest and the river. They captured Pettivier, Marcheville and Mont-dorigny and took 1,800 prisoners. The enemy furiously counter-attacked west of Grandpre where we advanced north of Oigny.

THE CAPTURE OF GRANDPRE.

LONDON, October 17th.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—The capture of Grandpre yesterday was accomplished without artillery preparation. The Germans with a view to rendering pursuit more difficult destroyed the bridge over the Aire. Instead of bridging, the Americans forded the shallow stream at four points under a murderous fire and after bitter hand-to-hand fighting drove out the Germans from Grandpre and took possession of an important railroad.

CULMINATION OF A GREAT BATTLE.

LONDON, October 18th.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Thursday evening, says:—The Anglo-French attacks, begun this morning between Le Catu and the Oise, are the culmination of the colossal battle commenced on October 15th. General Rawlinson and Debeney are advancing on the railway connecting the enemy front between the Oise and Rethel with the great junction at Hirsan and, thereby, with Germany.

Gen. Debeney's first army attacked on a front of 12 miles between the forest of Anelley, crowning the Oise-Saintire watershed, and the Oise region of Ribemont.

General Debeney's left, this afternoon, was within two miles of Valenciennes station on the Leon-Wassigny-Hirsan railway. The Germans have a strong force on the whole front and are resisting most tenaciously.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN DANGER.

LONDON, October 18th.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Thursday, says:—General Debeney's army attacked this morning along the line of the Oise in conjunction with General Rawlinson's army on the north. Both are advancing satisfactorily.

A French communiqué says:—On the right bank of the Oise there has been a violent enemy artillery reaction.

Between the Oise and the Serre our pressure during the past few days has obliged the enemy to begin a fresh withdrawal. Emerging from the Choigny-Achery end at night we pursued German rear-guard and occupied Angailcourt. West of Grandpre extremely bitter fighting continued and has extended this morning as far as the height Voulers. We crossed the Aisne here.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN DANGER.

LONDON, October 18th.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—The American advance, whereby the breach in the Kriemhilde position has been widened, was made in the face of most stubborn resistance, including desperate counter-attacks supported by heavy artillery fire.

The American gains were accomplished by encircling, not storming, the objectives. German machine-guns filled the woods and heights, and deluges of gas shells compelled the Americans to fight for hours in gas-masks, while the vast extent of wire was insufficiently cut by gunfire, and an enfiladed enemy fire held up the advance. Yet the Americans filtered steadily through to the summit.

A captured German Order states that the Fatherland depends on resistance in the Verdun sectors. Since the Americans have crossed the Kriemhilde position it is essential to prevent the cutting of the German communications, which would oblige the entire western line to yield. Hence the best German Divisions are densely massed against the Americans.

THE OISE-SERRE FRONT.

LONDON, October 17th.
A French communiqué states:—Contact was maintained during the night along the entire Oise-Serre front. There is fairly great machine-gun and artillery fire.

Russian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIZRAN EVACUATED.

LONDON, October 17th.
A message from Shanghai announces that the Czech Slovaks and the Russian National forces have evacuated Sizran.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IN THE BALKANS.

RE-OCCUPATION OF EAST MACEDONIA.

LONDON, October 18th.
A Greek communiqué states that the re-occupation of East Macedonia to the old Greek frontier has been completed.

ADVANCE IN OLD SERBIA.

LONDON, October 18th.
A French Eastern communiqué states that the victorious advance in Old Serbia continues. The Allies reached Kalna to the north-east of Nish on October 15th and occupied the hills to the south of Lekrinac and Krusevac.

Franco-Greek advance-guards, farther west, reached Kurumkoc and Novibadar from where the enemy fled hastily.

The French cavalry in the direction of the Montenegrin frontier, supported by Serbian Comitadjis, attacked Austrian convoys retreating from Mitrovitza and captured 3,000 wagons and a huge quantity of material. This detachment on October 13th entered Spek, where it captured 600 prisoners and enormous grain stores.

GREYS CAPTURE DRAMA.

LONDON, October 17th.

A Greek communiqué states:—We have occupied Drama.

A Serbian communiqué states:—We continue to pursue the enemy. We have occupied the town of Alexinzat and the mountains of Kressibaba-Yaterbatz, capturing 32 guns.

The French have captured Piret.

German aeroplanes are bombing Nish.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

LONDON, October 17th.
The Allies captured 90,000 prisoners and 800 guns in the Balkans between September 15th and October 12th. Two Austrian and parts of four German divisions are still operating in Serbia. Twelve thousand Turks under Von Sanders are concentrated at Aleppo.

As regards the enemy strength it is pointed out in responsible quarters that he has still altogether 200 divisions and although he has lost 300,000 prisoners and 4,000 guns on the West front during the past three months his line on the West is still unbroken. His armies are more or less intact and there has been no general demoralisation. Hence it is still possible for the Germans to prosecute the war for some months.

The point is there is no actual military reason alone, at the moment, why they should capitulate unconditionally.

A FIGHT TO THE END.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th.
The Cologne Gazette publishes a manifesto by the Conservative Party, signed by the leaders, Herr Heydebrand and Herr Westarp, which declares that after President Wilson's reply the Empire has no choice. The decisive contest by arms must be fought out to the end. The manifesto appeals to friends of conservatism to make the populace realise what is at stake.

THE REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

AMSTERDAM, October 18th.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung's Berlin correspondent states that the reply to President Wilson will not be sent immediately. Exhaustive deliberations are necessary between the Government, representatives of the Reichstag, the Federal Council and the High Command. President Wilson's Note has caused intense disappointment.

LONDON, October 17th.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Foreign Office does not possess news of any further German reply or new political development or that the Turkish Note to President Wilson has yet been despatched. In London, it is pointed out that although fresh rumours are coming in the dominating feature of the whole situation is the military situation which leaves no room for doubts.

THE QUESTION OF WANTON DEVIATION.

AMSTERDAM, October 17th.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant announces that the German Press to-night publishes a communiqué stating that the Army Command has brought its military measures into accord with peace steps. The armies have been ordered to cease devastation unless they are absolutely compelled to resort to such measures for defensive reasons.

AMSTERDAM, October 17th.

According to a report from Berlin the German Press publishes to-night a communiqué announcing that the statement with regard to ceasing devastations is without foundation.

[FRENCH WIRELESS.]

BAVARIAN SOCIALISTS DEMAND.

LYON, October 17th.

In Bavaria a Socialist Congress held at Munich has demanded that a Supreme Court should be created before which all persons, even the highest, who have been guilty of causing the present war should be brought.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES NEAR.

AMSTERDAM, October 17th.

A message from Vienna says Count Burian has declared, after careful examination of President Wilson's reply, that he is convinced a cessation of hostilities and the opening of peace negotiations are near.

Count Burian indicated that the German reply went far to meet President Wilson's points.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, October 17th.
London was most excited yesterday evening by the prevalence of reports of Germany's capitulation and the Kaiser's abdication, which caused a great sensation. There were no unusual demonstrations, but as the evening wore on, groups assembled at the Mansion House and other centres, apparently in anticipation of a definite announcement.

The newspaper offices were inundated with telephonic enquiries. The fact of the meeting of the Reichstag being postponed, coupled with the menacing advance of the Allies in Flanders, created a general disposition to believe that Germany would accept President Wilson's terms. There was an air of great expectancy in the Parliamentary Lobbies, where it was even reported that the German reply to President Wilson and that a statement would be made in the House of Commons during the course of the evening.

THE RUMOUR DENIED.

The position was that some of the current rumours had reached Government circles from other than newspaper sources, their place of origin entitling them to more than casual attention. While the tension lasted there was much activity in Downing Street and the Foreign Office, and Ambassadors were hurriedly consulting the Ministers.

An official denial, late in the evening, allayed the excitement.

It is believed, in reliable quarters, that while the German reply will probably constitute a further climb down it is improbable that the Central Powers, will, at present, fully capitulate without a further attempt to secure modifications.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, October 17th.
The newspapers, commenting on the manifold rumours regarding Germany's reception of President Wilson's Note, emphasise that the proper course for the Allies is to disregard all rumours and to intensify the military pressure. Some consider the reports as part of the enemy policy to involve the Allies in a discussion and to create friction among them in the hope of saving something from the wreckage, but all agree that the losses in the field coupled with internal troubles, will force Germany to capitulate before long. It is urged that the Allied Governments should hasten to reach an agreement with America on the terms of peace to be imposed on Germany.

WHY GERMANY WANTED AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, October 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters in a message yesterday says:—

That the German appeal for an armistice is due to military necessity is proved by captured documents showing that the Germans since October 15th have lost a third of their guns on the West Front, and a quarter of their entire artillery. They are also gravely short of horses. Moreover, there is the difficulty of their strategic position due to the break-up of the vast railway system by the general advance of the Allies who have cut their lateral railways by gunfire. When the two main lines to Hirsan and Mesieres come within range, the retreat of the German forces between the Oise and the Aisne will be cut off, if any of them are left.

LORD MILNER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, October 17th.

Lord Milner, interviewed by the Evening Standard said he believed the German people were equally as anxious as the Allies to see a complete and ignominious defeat of militarism.

The Allies' main task must therefore be to hasten the utter wreckage of militarism. This is attainable by a complete and decisive victory, or an armistice whereby the Allies' military supremacy will be strengthened rather than weakened and the Allies enabled to impose the peace terms which the Germans have already generally accepted.

Lord Milner deprecated the attempts to dictate drastic changes in the German Government or conditions as to a new transformation of the German Government was now in progress, and it was in the interests of the Allies to see a stable Government maintained in Germany. As reparation must be obtained, we don't want Bolshevism rampant there.

FIRMNESS OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

PARIS, October 18th.

A Havas message says the firmness of President Wilson's reply, published in Paris yesterday afternoon, is commented on especially the reference to Germany's atrocious crimes on sea and land, which has caused undisputed satisfaction. Germany's object was to produce an atmosphere of pacifism. That object is now prevented. President Wilson summarises exactly the French view of the situation, the responsibility for which is left to Marshal Foch. President Wilson's Reply brings about the downfall of the camouflaged German Cabinet and the question of the German Dynasty.

The Paris Press says it is a clear and magnificent reply and the verdict of justice and humanity.

GERMANS TRYING TO FRIGHTEN TURKEY.

LONDON, October 17th.

According to the Tribune de Genes, twenty warships, offered by Germany, have arrived at Constantinople from the Black Sea to prevent Turkey following Bulgaria.

The Neue Freie Presse prints a message from Constantinople saying Tewfik Pasha has failed to form a Cabinet, and Izet Pasha has been commissioned to do so.

LUXURY TAX DROPPED.

LONDON, October 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Luxury Tax Bill has been dropped. It is hoped that such a tax will be included in the next budget.

THE GERMAN AGENTS IN RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, October 18th.

The long suspected belief that Lenin and Trotsky were German agents, whose election at the head of Bolshevist affairs was brought about by the German High Command, is now conclusively proved by the official publication of a series of documents many of which are originals or photographs of originals. These show that the German High Command arranged, and that the Reichsbank lavishly financed, the Bolshevist revolution.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, October 18th.

The race for the Middle Park Plate resulted as follows:—
Stefan the Great, 4 to 1.
Knight of Blyth, 20 to 1.
Domination, 8 to 4.
Nine ran. Three quarters of a length separated the first and second and there was a neck between the second and third.

THE FEDERALISATION OF AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, October 17th.

A message from Vienna states that the Emperor tomorrow will proclaim the Federalisation of Austria, comprising the four States—German-Austria, Czech, South Slav and Ukrainian—with National Assemblies sending delegates to the Federal Assembly.

AMERICAN ARMY OF 5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, October 17th.

The House of Representatives has considered additional appropriations of six billion dollars to equip and maintain an army of 5,000,000 Americans, most of whom will be in the fighting line next July.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1918.

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SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 26th Oct. 3 P.M.

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"MAITAN"	—	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	—	FRIDAY,	25th Oct. at 1 P.M.

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